

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XIII. No 6. Whole No. 320. }

NEW YORK, JUNE 6, 1896.

{ Per Year, \$3.00. Per Copy, 10c

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VOL. XIII., No. 6

NEW YORK, JUNE 6, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER, 320

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

TO EXCLUDE ILLITERATE IMMIGRANTS.

THE McCall Immigration bill passed the House, May 20, by a vote of 195 to 26, after two days' debate. The provisions of the measure are thus described by the Utica, N. Y., *Morning Herald*:

"The McCall, or Bartholdt or Lodge, bill—the three measures being practically identical—provides for the exclusion of all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty years who can not read and write the English or any other language. An exception is made in behalf of a father whose family is eligible to admission or already resides in the United States. The bill was amended on its passage by adding to it the provision offered by Mr. Corliss, excluding aliens who come across the borders year after year to perform labor in the United States with no intention of settling therein. It declares all labor contracts with aliens void, and makes parties thereto within the jurisdiction of the United States punishable by a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year; makes it a misdemeanor for naturalized citizens, who have returned to a foreign country making the same their home, to again perform labor in the United States; makes it a misdemeanor for any alien to cross the border for labor in the United States, except at a port of entry, and imposes a head tax of fifty cents on each immigrant."

The Stone Immigration bill, providing for consular inspection of immigrants at foreign ports, was defeated by a large majority, the defeat being largely due, according to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, to "the lobby of the steamship companies." The bill, as adopted and now before the Senate, has received such press comments as the following:

What the Law Provides For.—"As to the educational qualification for residence in this 'land of the free' and 'asylum for the oppressed of all lands,' it will be observed that it is required of males only between certain ages. Female illiterates of all ages are welcome. So are all male illiterates under sixteen and over sixty years old. So also, by special provision, are the parents of foreigners already here or who may hereafter be admitted. The theory seems to be that a female illiterate is less

baneful to the body politic than the male illiterate because in most States she does not vote. But she has to do with the education of her offspring quite as much, perhaps, as the man, and indeed more in the first few years of the child's life.

"It is assumed that the steamship companies will take means to find out about the literary attainments of their passengers, for they are required to carry back at their own expense all who fail to pass the prescribed examination. It is also assumed that the companies will either keep on hand competent linguists to examine applicants for passage, or that they will reject all, however worthy, who can not be examined properly by any member of their respective faculties. And of course it is further assumed that our Government will keep an able and numerous polyglot corps at Ellis Island and others at other points where foreigners enter the country.

"The other provision mentioned is intended to meet an alleged labor grievance. There has been considerable complaint because some people whose homes are in Canada or whose residence is supposed to be there come to this country and work in the pine woods during the logging season, and because some others cross the line and work temporarily on the American side.

"The complaint is not very reasonable. These movements of labor are in response to demand and tend to promote the general welfare. They are not all in one direction. For weeks together many hundreds of men have crossed the river from Detroit and, after working on the Canadian side all day, returned to their Detroit homes at night, bringing their dinner-pails with them. And the like is true as to other points."—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

From What Countries do the Illiterates Come?—"The nations that will be affected by this law are those from which the undesirable immigration comes. The following table, compiled by Congressmen Bartholdt, will give a clear idea of the effect of the bill if it should become a law:

Nationalities.	Percentage of Illiterates.	Nationalities.	Percentage of Illiterates.
Portugal.....	67.35	Spain.....	8.71
Italy.....	52.93	Ireland.....	7.27
Galicia and Bukowina.....	45.68	Finland.....	3.58
Poland.....	39.82	France (including Corsica).....	3.50
Hungary.....	37.60	England.....	3.49
Russia (proper).....	36.42	Netherlands.....	3.38
Other Austria.....	32.70	Scotland.....	2.83
Greece.....	25.18	Germany.....	2.49
Roumania.....	17.75	Norway.....	1.02
Belgium.....	15.22	Sweden.....	.74
Turkey in Europe.....	14.70	Switzerland.....	.60
Wales.....	10.43	Denmark.....	.49
Bohemia and Moravia.....	8.98		

"Many sections of this country need immigration, and it would be wise to encourage it if the people are desirable, that is, of a kind that can be assimilated. If the immigrants could be induced to locate and stay where they are wanted and to keep away from the sections where they are not wanted, the problem would solve itself. Unfortunately this is not possible. If they are admitted to the country they will go where they want to go and not where the people want them. This being the fact, repression seems the only relief for the sections that are over-supplied. If repression must be had, this bill seems to offer the best plan yet proposed for eliminating the undesirable classes."—*The Evening Journal, Jersey City.*

"This bill ought to pass the Senate. The country demands restriction of immigration because of the great deterioration in character of a large percentage of the inflow from abroad. A feature of the deteriorated class is that it herds together in the large cities and is a constructor of slums. In such cities as New York and Chicago the Italians and Poles huddle together in distinct quarters like the Chinese. They live in filth and degradation, a dozen or more sleeping on the floor or in one bed in a small room. The preponderance of Italians, Huns, and Poles in the cities among the foreign population is enormous. The greater

portion are illiterate and yet many of the men are voters. It is certain that it is the duty of our Government to exclude not only European criminals and paupers, but illiterates. Illiteracy is the protoplasm of crime."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

Immigrants through the Gates of Birth.—"The real essence of the evil charged against immigration is that it increases the number of idle hands seeking employment and thus by overstocking the labor market depresses the price of labor. In this connection it is well to remember that the number of hands seeking employment is increased from two sources. The tide of immigration pours into America in two great floods, only one, the lesser of the two, streams through the gates of Castle Garden. The other and vastly greater army of immigrants to America comes through the gates of birth. And when the cruel goad of hunger presses a man, whether he came to his country of America through the one avenue or through the other, he will take his brother workman's place at lower wages before he will consent to starve.

"For every five hundred thousand immigrants who come to America from Europe, more than ten hundred thousand come from the mysterious borderland of eternity. If the American workman wants the labor market of the western hemisphere all to himself he must not only fence out the foreigner from Europe, but he must build a wall of stone and steel against the tender feet of the millions of 'new-born denizens of life's great city, on whose young heads the glory of life's morn is shed,' and who come knocking at America's gates in ever-increasing numbers.

"No, my brothers, if we must fight, let us fight for freedom. If we must battle, let us battle with our oppressors the plutocrats, and not with our brethren of toil either in the Old World or the New."—*The Journal of the Knights of Labor, Washington, D. C.*

Education Useful, but Not Necessary for Success.—"Can the United States afford to exclude from its dominions a man who may possess all the qualities which go to make worthy citizenship except education? There are men in this country to-day who have barely succeeded in learning to write their names, and who are nevertheless among the most enterprising citizens in the communities in which they live. Education, exceedingly useful, exceedingly desirable, one of the greatest advantages of civilization, is not necessarily an element of success in life, and its absence is not necessarily an element of want of success.

"If a young man has reached in his own country that stage which enables him to meet the requirements of the old immigration laws, thereby giving a guaranty that he is neither a felon nor a pauper, and that he is not likely to become a burden on the country of his adoption, why should he be prevented from landing on our shores and deprived of the opportunity of bettering his condition?

"The immigrants to this country have always belonged, and will continue to belong, to the distinctly industrial class. And that is the class, after all, which is the bone and sinew of every land. They have been literally the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. They have built the railroads, they have delved in the mines, they have added in every way to the riches of the nation. They have enabled those born here and the prior immigrants to advance to higher and pleasanter forms of work."—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

"Since the Republicans are resolved that a poor Italian who can not read and write, yet is willing to work, shall not be permitted to land in this country, there is so much more reason why the ballot-box should be protected from the invasion of the illiterate, native or naturalized, white or black. Yet in curious contrast with the zeal of the Republicans to prohibit illiterate immigration is their hostility to all efforts to protect the suffrage from ignorance. Whenever the people of Mississippi or some other Southern State require in their Constitution an educational qualification for the suffrage a Republican howl is raised over this invasion of the equal rights of citizens. To the Republicans it is quite in accordance with the fitness of political things that swarms of ignorant voters in the 'Black Belts' of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi should overwhelm the ballot-box; but they snuff great danger to our institutions when a few hundred illiterate Italians, desirous of earning an honest living, seek homes in this country."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

SILVER IN THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THAT the silver question is to be a disturbing element in the coming Democratic national convention at Chicago is now generally conceded. Up to the close of the week ending May 23 delegates had been elected in 23 States, of whom 167 were considered to be for "free coinage" and 167 for "sound money." But the week which followed brought the news that the pivotal State of Kentucky, the home of Secretary Carlisle, has gone for free silver. Press despatches from Washington now announce that it is generally conceded that the Chicago convention will be controlled by the silver delegates.

Press comments indicate that the prospect of silver domination has led to the talk of a bolt by the gold men. The national executive committee, which has a majority for gold, is said to have made the statement that all the silver delegates who have threatened to bolt will be denied seats in the convention. The situation is still further complicated by the statement announced in press despatches of May 20 that the Populists of Indiana have reached an understanding with Populists in all parts of the country that they will accept the platform and candidate of the Chicago convention in case both are for free silver. The National Silver Party is said to be ready to take the same position.

While it is admitted that the silver men will probably control the national convention at Chicago and put a free-silver plank in the platform, this does not insure to them the Presidential candidate, for the reason that the Democratic Party has never nominated a candidate who did not have the vote of two thirds of the delegates. Among the comments on the Democratic situation the following are given:

An Even Chance for Silver Men.—"The national conventions of the Populists and of the National Silver Party have been called to meet in St. Louis on the same day, July 22. They will thus meet about two weeks after the Democrats shall have taken action in Chicago, and it is not only possible but even probable that if the Democratic national convention shall plunge into the mire of a degraded currency, all the various shades of free-silver cranks will unite in support of the so-called Democratic candidate. Such a union would not be difficult, as the free-silverites subordinate everything to the cheap-money theory, and with the aid of the Democratic machinery they would make a very formidable dress parade in the national contest.

"It is no longer possible for the Democratic national convention to declare in favor of the free coinage of silver without disrupting the party on the spot. There is probably about an even chance that the free-silver men may control the convention, but if so, it is not at all doubtful that the sound-money Democrats would not be bound by its action, and that they would at once organize a sound-money convention, nominate sound-money Democrats for President and Vice-President, and then seek to preserve the existence of the Democratic Party for future efforts.

"Unless sound-money Democrats present a candidate of their own as against the free-silver nominees, a large majority of the honest-money Democrats would vote directly for the Republican candidate. They would even accept McKinley, wobbling as he is, because with a positive declaration from his party in favor of honest money he would be certain to maintain that policy, if elected President.

"The best thing that could happen for the safety of the public credit would be for all the free-silver cranks of every shade to get united in one party, and make a national battle for the degradation of the currency and the overthrow of the honor of the nation. With such an organization, waving over it the flag of the cheat and the demagog, honest men of every faith would make common cause to defeat the destructionists by a majority so overwhelming as to wipe them out of existence. The way to meet an evil like the free-silver craze is to let it come squarely with all its strength summoned, and accept a battle to the death."—*The Times (Ind.), Philadelphia.*

Could Not Carry the Election.—"Combine the silver men, let them support the same candidates, and it is exceedingly doubtful if the opposition could carry more than a half-dozen States, and these would be in the northeast corner of the Republic and would



THAT SAME OLD ASS.

—The Herald, New York.



PREPARING THE LAMB FOR THE SLAUGHTER.

—The Post, Cincinnati.



TOO MANY INSTRUCTORS FOR ONE MACHINE.

—The Inter Ocean, Chicago.



BARKIS SEEMS TO BE WILLIN'.

—The Times-Herald, Chicago.



UNCLE SAM.—The Gold Cure doesn't work. I guess I'll have to sign that Silver Pledge.

—The Call, San Francisco.



"SILVER THREADS AMONG THE GOLD."

Miss Democracy's discovery of so many silver threads is alarming her.

—The Pioneer Press, St. Paul.

be carried by the Republicans. With a silver platform adopted at Chicago, and silver candidates, if the gold Democrats bolt, as is predicted that they will and are urged to do in this editorial of *The Times*, there isn't a single State that they could carry or make a respectable showing in.

"We are free to confess that with a divided Democratic Party, and with two silver candidates in the field, there is little hope of success, and that the chances would be decidedly in favor of the election of the Republican candidates, for with the Republicans who for protection and other reasons will stand by the nominees of the party the rank and file of the Republicans in the so-called gold States would support them, giving that party the decided advantage over the other, whose strength would be frittered in supporting several candidates. But with the silver forces solidified, as they may be with a silver platform at Chicago, and candidates known to be in full sympathy with it, the gold men, even with such a combination as *The Times* hints at and favors, would have to hump themselves to make a creditable showing on the day of election."—*The Morning Star (Dem.)*, *Wilmington, N. C.*

Would Sign Its Own Death-Warrant.—"And now the Democratic Party, it is apprehended, is on the verge of splitting in twain because a large portion of its representatives will not adhere to such a dollar as their standard. They have forsaken the faith of the Democratic fathers, and gone after false gods. They are so blinded by their devotion to these idols that they will sacrifice the party organization itself rather than yield them up. If this is Democracy, the party has lost its identity. We are convinced the Democratic Party of the North and East will not follow them into any such delusion. If it does, it signs its own death-warrant; there will hardly be a Democratic organization left in those sections about which it can rally. But we do it the justice to believe that it has no disposition to do this. Such an action must really extinguish the Democratic Party of the North and East, as it existed and endured through the trials of the war. It must either set up the old standard of sound money by a secession from those who have betrayed it, or it must form a nucleus for a new party, of which sound money must be an indispensable feature. Sound money can not be betrayed at Chicago and leave the Democratic Party intact; it requires no more than ordinary sagacity to recognize this as one of the signs of the times."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, *Boston*.

"Should Chairman Harrity of the Democratic national committee undertake to ignore credentials emanating from any Democratic State central committee, and seat delegates having what, under the traditions of the party, would be private and not State credentials, he would precipitate a riot the national committee could not quell.

"No matter on what platform they come, a regularly credited State delegation to a Democratic national convention must be seated and the right to their seats be left for a contesting delegation to question.

"The national committee of the Democratic Party is bound by laws, written and unwritten, which do not hold in a Republican national convention. States' rights make the basis of the Democratic representation. Chairman Harrity's plan to keep out State delegations coming for free silver, and having threatened to bolt if they can not get it, will not work.

"Between a riot and a bolt, Chicago convention prospects are extremely lively."—*The Times-Herald (Ind.)*, *Chicago*.

A Shrewd Plan.—"The shrewdness of the silver leaders must be recognized. They intend to capture the Democratic Party, bag and baggage, because its desperate condition will incline all its Western representatives to do anything to prevent the drift of its voters to the Populist or the free-silver camp. By assenting to the demands of free-silver men these local leaders, Senators and Representatives, may hope to retain their positions and their power in State affairs. Any other course would bury them. But if they once surrender to the free-silver party they pass out of all relation with Eastern Democrats for the future, and have to rely upon Western and Southern votes for the election of any candidate.

"It is only a recognition of facts to say that they have no better chance. It is not a good chance this year. No combination of Democrats and free-silver men and Populists can elect a President hostile to protection. Yet that combination can probably

get more electoral votes than any other in opposition to the Republican policy. Without argument, it may be assumed that it could not carry any Northern State east of the Mississippi, nor Delaware, Maryland, nor West Virginia. The shrewdest Republicans are confident that it could not carry Missouri against a protective policy. It certainly could not carry Iowa or Minnesota, nor the Dakotas, and it is significant that the Democratic convention in South Dakota has turned down the silver men as emphatically as the Republican convention did. Kansas and Nebraska might be called fighting-ground, but in the Pacific States protection would probably win against any combination because of the growing competition with Asiatic industry. The Republican policy would assuredly prevail, and yet the combination might catch some electoral votes which could not be secured in any other way."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, *New York*.

"JIM CROW CARS" SUSTAINED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

SEPARATE cars for colored passengers, popularly known as "Jim Crow cars," have received the sanction of the United States Supreme Court. A decision rendered May 18 sustains the constitutionality of the Louisiana law which provides for such cars. The opinion was delivered by Justice Brown, who stated that this legislation was analogous to the laws providing separate schools for the children of the two races. The statute was declared to be within the police power of the State. Justice Harlan dissented from this decision, taking the ground that it would be just as reasonable to require separate coaches for Americans and foreigners, for descendants of the Teutonic race and those of the Latin race, for Roman Catholics and Protestants. He held that the law was contrary to the Thirteenth Amendment, that railroads were public highways, to the use of which under the Constitution all citizens are entitled. He declared that such laws were in the last degree mischievous, and that no public authority in this country could constitutionally regulate the civil rights of any class of American citizens.

The Humbuggery of Human Equality.—"The humbuggery of the Declaration of Independence and constitutional amendments about the essential equality of all human beings in this land of liberty was strikingly exhibited in the United States Supreme Court decisions which were announced and published yesterday. We state but the facts.

"The first sustained the constitutionality of the law in Louisiana requiring railroads in the State to provide separate cars for white and colored passengers," as being "in analogy to the laws of Congress and many of the States."

"The second decision was that Greasy Jim, colored, of Louisiana, had suffered no infraction of his rights as a man and a citizen of these United States because his race was so searchingly discriminated against in constituting the grand and petit juries for the term of court at which he was tried (for his life) that it was not represented on said juries, and he was tried and convicted by a jury of another race. Greasy Jim's plea was, we believe, that he had not been tried by 'a jury of his peers,' but the court held that 'no error had been committed,' and Jim will go to the gallows accordingly.

"There is a spontaneous suggestion in the air that if a black man can not be allowed to ride in a car with men of another race, on account of their inborn and ineradicable prejudice against him, he is likely to encounter the same prejudice, and possibly to suffer from it, in a regular court—as he frequently does in the irregular courts held in the woods; and it is possible that there is more in Jim's plea than men who are of the superior race are willing to concede, or are capable of appreciating, by reason of their more favored position. It would be embarrassing, however, to provide Jim Crow courts as well as Jim Crow cars, and—the subject is plainly too difficult for offhand discussion in the circumstances."—*The News and Courier*, *Charleston, S. C.*

A Serious Blow to Advancement in the South.—"It is with surprise and chagrin that we find this court upholding the constitutionality of the Louisiana law requiring the railroads of the State to provide separate cars for white and colored passengers.

That such a law is not in contravention of the Federal Constitution we can not believe, nor do we believe that the preponderance of legal opinion throughout the United States will indorse such a view. . . .

"This new decision must be accepted as the law of the land, despite the popular interpretation of the language quoted, and the evident intent of the men who framed the Fourteenth Amendment and the legislatures which indorsed it. For this reason, it represents a dangerous precedent, and an unfortunate return to the racial distinction in State legislation to the abolition of which the most enlightened statesmanship of a generation has bent its unremitting energies. . . .

"The decision is a serious blow to advancement in the South and a setback to the obliteration of racial prejudice. The Supreme Court should command our reverence and respect at all times, but such decisions as this necessarily remind us that it was this same court which rendered the Dred Scott decision, to the lasting humiliation of the nation."—*The Mail and Express, New York*.

"Georgia, we believe, was the first of the Southern States to adopt the policy of providing the same class of railroad accommodations for whites and negroes, keeping them separate, of course. This is just. When negroes pay the same fare as whites they should receive as good accommodations. Separate cars for the races are advantageous to both. They prevent frequent disturbances and the negroes generally prefer this arrangement."—*The Journal, Atlanta, Ga.*

No Rights Left to the Negro.—"As far as the Afro-American citizen is concerned, there remains to him no right whatever under the Constitution of the United States. According to the Supreme Court he has no right to vote or to hold office; to enter in contract with corporations and other public carriers that binds them as it binds him; he can not marry the woman of his choice if she be white or live with her if he marries her; he can not share equally in the common taxation, as this is applied in the maintenance of schools and colleges and charitable institutions, and he can not serve on jury where his life or property is at stake, if the law of the State in which he resides places these prohibitions upon him. All the Southern States have passed prohibitive laws of this character and the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed their equity and constitutionality; despite the fact that the Federal Constitution provides that each State shall guarantee to its citizens a republican form of government, that it shall not deny or abridge the right to vote and shall not deny the right to life and property without due process of law. A more perverse and infamous consensus of legal decisions was never made by any court of final resort than that which the Supreme Court of the United States has piled upon the three war amendments to the Federal Constitution. They place the citizens absolutely at the mercy of the State without appeal to the Federal power, representing all the States and greater than any one of them."—*The Age (Colored), New York*.

May be a Wise Law in Louisiana.—"Of course, the decision of the Supreme Court is a far-reaching one. It means a declaration that the State legislatures which desire to do so can strengthen old customs by other laws preventing negroes from enjoying rights and privileges that are freely at the disposal of white people willing to pay for them. The 'Jim Crow' cars in the South have been one of the characteristic and constant reminders to the negroes that there are limits to their civil rights. As a rule, they have been cars which afforded very inferior accommodation to that which white people received for paying equal fare. As railroads are operated under public franchises it is plain enough that the exclusion which the Supreme Court has sustained as constitutional is a different thing from that which might be practised by a man conducting a business in which he can trade or refuse to trade with customers according to his own interest.

"Where the race feeling runs so strong as it does in Louisiana and other Southern States, it may be the wisest and most politic thing to make by law such a discrimination as this and to quietly accede to it. The Supreme Court has decided that it is also a lawful thing to do. But even with the support of an authority from which there is no appeal, such a law seems to plain people, as it does to Justice Harlan, to stand for a system never contemplated by the amendment to the Constitution which guarantees equality in civil rights."—*The News, Newark, N. J.*

"In justification of this law it is urged that while many colored people are less objectionable than many of the white race to first-class passengers, the majority of them are not only objectionable, but their presence in the same case with the whites is a source of constant disorder. Hence it is simply a police regulation which any State has perfect right to sanction. Of course, this decision does not interfere with the colored passengers' right to demand safe and comfortable accommodations, nor prevent them from suing for damages in the event of injury of person or loss of property.

"Colored persons are entitled to all the common rights which pertain to any other persons, but they frequently exaggerate a denial of special privileges, not necessary to them, tho hurtful to others, into rights. They are getting their rights; soon they will have their own privileges. They ought to deserve both, then there will be no need to appeal to the courts. In this State colored persons have the same rights in public conveyances, halls, and hotels that others have, but they find it produces less friction and promotes their welfare not to use them offensively."—*The Journal, New York*.

SUPREME COURT DECISION ON THE "HORSA."

THE United States Supreme Court has decided that the *Horsa*, which was recently apprehended for conveying arms and men from this country to Cuba, was engaged in a military enterprise in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. The judgment of the district court of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, was affirmed that Captain Wiborg, the commander, be fined \$300 and sentenced to one year and four months in prison. A new trial was ordered for Petersen and Johansen, mates of the vessel.

The circumstances leading up to this trial and conviction are thus stated by the *Philadelphia Press*:

"The *Horsa* cleared November 9, 1895, for San Antonio, Jamaica, with empty hold, extra boats on board, her name scraped off, and instructions from the charter party to await orders off Barnegat. The extra boats were provided by the captain and the name erased in port. Anchoring six miles off of Barnegat the orders came in the shape of the tug *Stranahan*, whose captain, without any sealed or written orders to the captain of the *Horsa*, made fast to her, and a port which had been left open admitted men and boxes of weapons, including one cannon, from the *Stranahan* to the *Horsa*.

"Captain Wiborg expressed no surprise, permitted the boxes to be broken open on deck, arms to be distributed, allowed the men to carry on artillery drill on board, and by a circuitous route steamed to the Cuban coast. Once there he stopped six miles from shore and on verbal orders brought by a negro dropped boats, men, and arms over the side, towing the former until a light appeared, believed to belong to a Spanish man-of-war. The *Horsa* then made off without lights. By the captain's orders her name had been painted out, her smokestacks repainted, and other attempts made to disguise her; but he disclaimed all knowledge of the party he took on board.

"Under these conditions, which were practically admitted by his counsel, Mr. W. W. Ker, in asking Judge Butler to charge the jury, there were only two grounds on which Captain Wiborg's acquittal could be asked: First, that an expedition with arms and associated together as to its members was not a 'military expedition,' unless it was organized with officers or as infantry, cavalry, or artillery. Second, that the expedition, if it were a military expedition, was taken on over three miles from shore. Judge Butler ruled on both these points against the defendants, and the Supreme Court has sustained his views."

The decision of the Supreme Court was announced by Chief-Justice Fuller May 25, Justice Harlan dissenting. The central feature of the decision is thus outlined by *The Press*:

"The three-mile limit can not be employed as a technical barrier to prosecution for an offense under these laws when the offense itself was planned and begun on our territory and only matured without its limits to evade neutral obligations. Arms and men can be freely transported to Cuba; but this must be by

a *bona fide* commerce in arms and in the actual transportation of passengers. The two must be kept apart. They may be in the same steamer, but the arms and the men must not be a part of the same associated party. If they are it becomes a 'military expedition' and all concerned are responsible when they come within the jurisdiction of the United States."

The decision and its effects are discussed by the press as follows:

A Moral Victory for Spain.—"The effect of the decision is problematical, altho it is safe to say that it will not wholly please Spain nor completely discomfit the Cuban insurgents and their American sympathizers. Spain is dissatisfied with the practical support and assistance which the revolutionists are receiving from residents of this country. Numerous expeditions have left our shores and safely landed in Cuba. This Government has brought prosecutions in a few cases, but that of the *Horsa* was the only one followed by a conviction. United States cruisers and revenue cutters have hovered about suspicious craft, but, in nearly every instance, sooner or later the suspects managed to find their way to Cuba. What Spain realizes is that, no matter how sincere this Government has been in its endeavors to prevent the violation of the neutrality laws, the Government has made it inconvenient for filibustering expeditions to leave our shores, but in the long run the expeditions have been almost uniformly successful.

"It is probable that the Cuban sympathizers will be careful in the future to confine their expeditions to enterprises which do not repeat the circumstances attending the trip of the *Horsa*. It is not likely that adventurous parties will sail away from our shores in warlike guise, themselves loading and unloading their arms and whiling away their passage by military drills on deck, if they may, without danger of penalty, so far as the United States is concerned, betake themselves and their powder and shot to Cuba in the manner that peaceable traders and tourists are accustomed to travel. Thus, while the decision of the Supreme Court gives a moral victory to the Spanish by pointing out the loopholes of the law, it may be considered as a practical victory for the Cubans if they can see their way clear to alter their procedure so as to accomplish the same results by less compromising methods."—*The Public Ledger, Philadelphia*.

Will Result in More Filibustering Than Ever.—"Unpleasant as it is for Captain Wiborg to pass sixteen months in prison besides paying a fine, yet his trial and conviction have served two good purposes: the Spanish Government has again evidence of the most convincing kind that the Government of the United States is enforcing the neutrality laws, and the Cuban junta in New York has been authentically advised how to send reinforcements and ship munitions of war to the insurgents. . . .

"The nice, tho entirely proper, distinction made by the Supreme Court will probably not be to the liking of Spain, but it is a fair and liberal interpretation of that phase of our neutrality laws. The Cuban insurgents and their friends and supporters in this country ought to view it with a great deal of satisfaction, because it tells them just how to proceed to get supplies without violating the law of the land.

"It is to be expected, therefore, that hereafter when a filibustering expedition leaves any American port proper precautions will be taken to prevent a mixing of the elements, as it were, and give no occasion for interference on the part of the law officers of the Government. At the same time there would seem to be no reason, however, why our revenue marine officers should show any superserviceableness in exercising a police surveillance over vessels that happen to lie in port, and which are known to have been engaged in carrying filibuster expeditions to Cuba. In other words, there is no need for them to be made to do police duty for Spanish officials. It is altogether likely that the fitting out of expeditions will proceed on a more liberal scale than ever, for the *Horsa* decision has been in the nature of a 'pointer' to the Cubans."—*The Post, Washington, D. C.*

Justice Harlan Right.—"Justice Harlan was absolutely right in his contention that what was done by the *Horsa* did not constitute a 'military expedition' within the meaning of the statute. And it is better for a Justice of the Supreme Court to be in harmony with the sentiment of his fellow countrymen than to be in a majority. The view of Justice Harlan is everlastingly right, and the view of the other Justices is everlastingly wrong. Think-

ing persons do not forget that the Dred Scott decision is not now the law of the land. A Supreme Court's findings are worthy of acceptance when they are in accordance with the principles of human liberty; not otherwise. They should be scored more forcefully than mistakes by other branches of the Government when, as in this case, they defy the laws of justice and humanity. . . .

"Poor Captain Wiborg will have to suffer for doing just what the great Seward told Spain Americans would always insist on the right to do. He will go to prison; but prison is not always a disgrace. It may be the highest honor to have served a term there. 'You have served a few years in prison, I believe,' said the bullying lawyer to the witness. 'I have,' was the meek response. 'And in what prison?' cried the triumphant barrister. 'In Andersonville.' Then the whole courtroom cheered. Wiborg can afford to be locked up, to put on stripes, to wear shackles, as a martyr to the Seward idea of the freedom of American trade. When he comes out, Americans will show him by their manifest approval what they think of this decision of the Supreme Court. He is likely to be the most popular man in the United States."—*The Recorder, New York*.

CORONATION OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

NICHOLAS II., Czar of all the Russias, was crowned at the ancient capital of Moscow May 26. The imposing ceremonies, the cost of which, it is said, will exceed \$20,000,000, began with the formal entry of the Czar and Czarina into Moscow on the preceding Thursday. The coronation took place in the Cathedral of the Assumption, inside which 800 people stood elbow to elbow in a space intended for 100. The ceremonies are described as follows by Sir Edwin Arnold, whose account was prepared for the London *Daily Telegraph* and by special arrangement given in the New York *Herald* of May 27:

"By eight o'clock the Cathedral was almost full, bevy after bevy of richly dressed ladies arriving on one side and groups of glistening diplomats, highly adorned princes, statesmen, and dignitaries on the other. The grand duchesses and great dames of the court wore, almost without exception, the graceful Muscovite coiffure, known as the *kakoschnik*. There was a whole compartment of grand duchesses and princesses of the blood royal at the foot of the throne, while on the side where the masculine element preponderated the blaze of uniforms was pleasantly tempered by the toilets of the Ambassadors' wives. . . .

"Shortly afterward the Czar and Czarina, with a splendid procession, arrived at the Cathedral. All the way from the last step of the palace to the entrance of the Cathedral a magnificent canopy of gilded and embroidered silk velvet was sustained over the heads of the august pair by sixteen aides-de-camp. As their Majesties drew nigh the Metropolitan of Moscow addressed to them a brief allocution, while he of St. Petersburg held a painted and jeweled crucifix to their lips, and he of Kieff bedewed them with holy water.

"The Czar and Czarina entered the holy precincts together, both bowing reverently before the images painted on the sacred doors. Then the young Emperor mounted the steps of the great platform in the nave and took his seat upon the principal throne, the Empress seating herself on the other, while the choir intoned a psalm in solemn Gregorian manner.

"The Metropolitan of Moscow, mounting half-way up the staircase, invited the Czar in a clear voice to repeat in the presence of God Almighty the profession of the orthodox faith, of which His Majesty, in audible accents, made recital. A special litany followed. . . .

"When it was over the youthful monarch took from the attendants the imperial mantle and diamond collar of St. Andrew, which he put on while the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg pronounced the formula 'In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.' Then His Majesty commanded in a clear voice that the crown be brought to him. He received it, and with his own hands placed it upon his head, the same high ecclesiastic as before pronouncing the benediction. In like manner he received from the proper officials the various symbols of imperial power, and finally, after sitting for a while crowned and

alone, with exquisite softness of voice and gesture the Emperor called to him his Empress.

"With all dignity and grace Alexandra Feodorovna upstood from her throne, and sinking on her knee before her august lord, a golden fringed pillow having been placed for her, she made obeisance before him. The sight was as touching as it was majestic. Her long hair lay loose upon her white neck and upon the splendid garments trailing in sheeny glory down the scarlet stairway.

"The Emperor, with slow, deliberate movements, now raised the imperial diadem from his own brows and lightly laid it on her uncovered head, afterward replacing it upon his own. Then they brought him a little diamond diadem, especially fashioned for the Empress, and taking this with both hands, His Majesty himself placed it upon the head of the kneeling Empress.

"His Majesty also received and put upon his fair consort the imperial purple mantle, lined with white ermine, and the diamond

the barriers about the tables and the people rushed forward in mass. Hundreds of men, women, and children were thrown down and trampled under-foot. When order was finally restored the dead, dying, and injured were cared for as rapidly as possible. The official estimate of the dead is 1,138, but this does not include a large number removed by their friends. It is believed that many of the injured will die. The Czar and Czarina expressed profound sorrow when informed of the extent of the disaster. The Czar gave directions that everything possible should be done to alleviate the sufferings of the injured and has ordered the payment of 1,000 roubles to each bereaved family.

The significance of the act of coronation is declared by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* in these words:

"It was on November 1, 1894, that the young Czar succeeded to



NICHOLAS II., CZAR OF RUSSIA.



ALEXANDRA FEODOROVNA, THE CZARINA.

collar of St. Andrew, with its azure sash, and, all these sovereign trappings having been heedfully adjusted and fixed in their places with due propriety by the great ladies-in-waiting, the ceremonial portion of the function was finished."

Following the custom of past coronations the Czar has issued a manifesto granting many valuable boons to his subjects. The document remits all arrears of taxes, reduces the land tax one half for ten years, and remits or reduces all fines. Political refugees are accorded immunity from prosecution provided fifteen years have elapsed since their offenses were committed, and "exiled criminals" have had their sentences reduced one third, life sentences being commuted to twenty years' imprisonment. The Minister of Justice has been authorized to reconsider the cases of those political prisoners who have been convicted by summary process and to investigate the cases of those who have completed their terms of punishment, with the view to restore to civil rights such as have lived blameless lives since their return. All refugees who took part in the Polish rebellion are to be granted complete amnesty upon taking the oath of allegiance.

The rejoicings of the coronation were rudely broken in upon May 30 by a disaster of appalling extent. Arrangements were in progress for a free feast to some 300,000 of the people. It is estimated that fully 500,000 were in attendance. When the food was about to be distributed, the crowding of the people swept away

the throne, but the deep religious feeling that prevails among the Russian people requires this sacred ceremonial to give to the political head of the Empire the sanctified environment he can obtain in no other way. A monarch may be said to take the oath of office at once after his accession, coronation being in reality the oath of allegiance to him taken by his subjects. That has always been the real object of a coronation from the time that Saul was crowned by Samuel at Mizpah. The people swear fidelity to the sovereign, and the sovereign to the people.

"When Nicholas II. took from the hands of the head of the church the imperial bauble, and, like Charlemagne, placed it upon his own head, and then grasped the golden scepter of Paul, all the nations of the world had accredited representatives among the spectators of a scene which will long stand conspicuous as a surviving and all-surpassing evidence of barbaric magnificence. It was a great event when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi, and the feudal and barbaric princes of India gathered with nobles and belted knights from all parts of the world to pay her honor and homage. But the spectacle of yesterday was far greater. There was a long procession of royalties from Europe; from the far-East came the envoy of China, the great Japanese commander who recently passed through this country, a delegation from Korea, fierce tribal chiefs and warriors from Central Asia, and, in fact, types of every division historically known as the great human family of Asia and Europe."

"After coronation what?" is the question, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, which "is being whispered in every capital of Europe,

and in every court of Europe." Of the newly crowned Czar and his future *The Dispatch* says:

"Nicholas has neither instituted great reforms within his domains nor entered upon a career of war, and we know really little more of his character, ability, and views regarding war than we did the day he came to the throne. His reign so far has been pacific. It has been marked by no genuine war-scares, and we do not know whether he is a ruler or a figurehead. As to whether he is pursuing the bent of his own will, or is guided by a power behind the throne, we are in the dark. But we do know that, since he became Czar, Russia has attained greater prestige in the far East than ever before; has scored a most important diplomatic victory in Bulgaria, and has gained the upper hand of Great Britain at Constantinople. It does not follow that this means war; but we know that there has recently been a growing suspicion that Russia's true policy under Nicholas was to be concealed until after the coronation. Both Europe and the East, therefore, can not but feel uneasy until it shall have been shown to what purpose Russia designs to turn the advantages mentioned. Hence their question."

The "teeming myriads of all the Russias," the *New York Tribune* says, are "in the bonds of darkness," and this coronation "but seals the confirmation and perpetuation of their bondage," unless the second Nicholas "rise to the true height of his opportunities." Says *The Tribune*:

"It lies within his power to make this coronation the most memorable his Empire has ever known, to invest it with such abiding glory as no other incident in Russian history since the days of Rurik has enjoyed. With one word he could do it. He could make the horrors of oppression, from the walls of Petropaulovsky to the bleak shores of Saghalien, mere nightmares of the past. He could make the myriad guards that constantly surround him, the lurking spies, the mines and counter-mines beneath his path, the straining watchfulness by day and the haunting terrors of the night, all things that were, but are no more. He could make harmless every regicide bomb and pistol and knife in all the land. He could enable himself to go to and fro among his people, unguarded and unassailed, secure in their universal love. The uncounted banners that fret the laboring air, the innumerable lights that transform midnight into noon, the in-crusting gems of robe and crown and sceptre, are but dull and tawdry toys compared with the one supreme treasure with which he might adorn this festival.

"That treasure is constitutional liberty, nothing more. It is to grant to his people the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, to think free thoughts and to speak and publish them, to have a representative share in the Government of their fatherland, to enjoy the common rights of man. Even the Nihilist, who killed his grandfather and drove his father to an early grave, asked for no more than that. Men worthy of the name of more than brutes can ask no less. The Czar may still be deaf to such appeals. If so, however splendid may his coronation be, it will be a hateful mockery, to be remembered only with regret if not with detestation. The sounds of Nero's fiddle over burning Rome were grateful music by the side of intoned *Te Deums* over the crushed aspirations and forbidden rights of an enslaved people. The shout of 'Long live the Czar!' is loudly thundering along the Moskwa. But the better heart of the great world responds, 'Long live Free Russia!'"

MILWAUKEE'S GREAT BOYCOTT.

THE city of Milwaukee has been the scene of a labor warfare against the Street Car Company during the past four weeks, which the daily press generally pronounces to be the most remarkable this country has ever witnessed. Its most marked feature is the application of the boycott. The *Philadelphia Press* describes the present condition and the preceding events in these words:

"The employees of the Street Railway Company asked for an increase in wages of 1 cent an hour, a recognition of their labor union, and a new arrangement of the hours of work, and on being refused went on strike. Milwaukee is a city with about 220,000

population, an unusually large majority of which belongs to the working classes.

"One peculiarity of the strike has been the comparatively small amount of violence indulged in by the strikers and their sympathizers. There have been attacks made on cars and on workmen brought in from other places by the Street Car Company, but considering the character of the city's population and the evident eagerness of the people to aid the strikers these attacks have been few and general good order has been preserved. The unpopularity of the company was one of the factors on which the strikers relied for gaining their fight. The city had tried to tax the property of the railroad, but the case being carried to the courts the company won. This gave it the appearance of evading its just share of the burden of governing the city and arrayed popular sympathy against it. The strikers were not slow in making use of this antagonism and in gaining the support of the City Council.

"But the feature which will distinguish this strike from most other labor disturbances is the extensive application of the boycott. The first step was to get all the labor unions to agree not to patronize the cars, but instead to ride in the busses put on to accommodate those who would use them. This took considerable revenue away from the cars, but they continued to run. Then all friends and relatives of the members of the labor unions were asked to stop riding in the cars, and a majority of them consented; but the roads were still operated, altho at a large loss. The next move was to boycott all who did ride in the cars. Every dealer in the city, wholesale and retail, every real-estate owner, and every manufacturer and professional man was asked to stop riding on the street-cars and threatened with a boycott unless he consented. Retail dealers who ignored the request have seen their trade vanish in a day, and lawyers have lost cases in the courts because they ventured to board a trolley-car.

"It is the most widespread and stringent application of the boycott ever seen in this country. A veritable reign of terror has been established. No one has dared to be known as selling the Street Car Company or its present employees anything. It is difficult for them to get food and supply themselves with the necessities of life. Their washing even has had to be taken to Chicago, as no laundry in Milwaukee ventured to do the work. But the boycott has evidently gone too far. The produce commission merchants of the city met last Thursday and resolved that they had nothing to do with the quarrel between the Street Car Company and its old employees, and that they should deal and transact business with whomever they chose. Other interests will probably follow, and then the system of terrorism which the boycott established will be over."

Commenting on the condition of affairs the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, while it does not hold the company blameless, sees nothing to be gained by the boycott. The grievances, "real or alleged," it says, "can not be redressed by boycotting. The boycott will only injure the business of the city, and whatever suffering it brings will fall with as heavy a weight upon the workmen as upon any class." The *Philadelphia American* rejoices that the commission merchants "have united in an emphatic assertion of their right," and thinks it "ridiculous for a few dissatisfied men to assume that they can throttle the business of a big city because their demands are not acceded to by a single firm, which, after all, may have right on its side." The *Providence Journal* says that "it is as good an illustration of the tyranny of a combination as we have had in a good while; nor is the combination less tyrannous because it is made up, not from the ranks of the employers, but from those of the employed."

The *New York Times* draws the lesson that such differences should be settled by some system of arbitration, by which "substantial fair dealing could have been secured from both sides in the past and could be secured in the future." The method suggested is this:

"If in this case there had been from the start an organized set of committees in which the representatives of the employers and of the employed had met frequently to discuss the beginnings of difference and complaint, and so far as possible to adjust them, the open and obstinate rupture would have been much less likely to occur. That system has been applied now frequently both in

other countries and in our own, and it has uniformly been successful in proportion to the fairness and fidelity with which it has been worked. It is just as practicable in the case of a great trolley line as in that of the bricklayers and builders, for instance, in this city and in Boston. So far as results go, it is the ounce of prevention, and in a matter like that in Milwaukee the gain would be worth, not a pound, but a ton, of cure."

PRESIDENT ELIOT AROUSES THE G. A. R.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard University, has aroused against himself the indignant protests of the G. A. R. It seems that President Eliot's speech at the Peace Congress in Washington, a few weeks ago, provoked criticisms from some of the Grand Army officers, and led the Illinois G. A. R. to adopt resolutions of disapproval. Upon this President Eliot made a reply in which he said of the G. A. R. that "not a representative was courageous enough even to attend the arbitration conference," since to do so would cause them "as politicians to lay themselves open to suspicions." He declared that "such organizations as the Grand Army are constantly seeking an opportunity to parade their patriotic criticisms." The charge which roused the most opposition among the Grand Army men was that "the G. A. R. does little more than get what money it can from the Government."

At the State meeting of the New York G. A. R. at Utica, May 19, Corporal Tanner denounced President Eliot for these statements, using such words as these:

"Scorned be his name. Scorned be the man who goes out of his way to arraign the Grand Army—and he from the land of Butler and of Sharpe, and of others who offered their very lives as a sacrifice on the altar of the country. . . .

"Thank God that so long as worms, serpents, and noxious insects are permitted in God's providence to crawl about and defile the earth and disgust humanity, we have so few representatives as President Charles Eliot of Harvard."

At about the same time the Wisconsin G. A. R., in session at Racine, adopted resolutions declaring that they resent "with righteous indignation the outrageous, false, unpatriotic, utterly un-American statement of President Eliot." Speaking of this action the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says:

"This language is none too severe. The entire Grand Army should take it up, by States and in national conclave. The overseers of the university should be reached and made to feel the wrath of an outraged public. It is not the soldiers alone who were insulted, but every man or woman in the country who has any sense of gratitude to the brave men who periled their lives, or who sacrificed them to save the life of the nation. Harvard University can not afford to rest under the disgrace put upon it by President Eliot."

Among other press comments on President Eliot and the G. A. R. are the following:

President Eliot's Views Not Generally Accepted.—"President Eliot's opinion of the Grand Army of the Republic is not that of the great body of his fellow countrymen. This fact has been made clear by the torrent of remonstrance which has followed his sweeping denunciation of the veterans. Some of this remonstrance has descended to personal abuse, but for the most part it has been sensible and temperate. A sincere regret that a gentleman and a scholar of Mr. Eliot's prominence should speak thus bitterly of men whom as a class the nation holds in peculiar honor is mingled with the earnest resentment aroused by the extravagance of his language.

"It goes without saying that the Grand Army has its full share of the faults inseparable from an organization of 400,000 men. Its best friends would not deny this. Even the Christian church is not without its imperfections. But to ignore entirely the vast amount of fraternal and charitable work which the Grand Army has performed in the nearly thirty years of its existence, the devotion and self-sacrifice which have characterized many of the humblest of its members toward their comrades in need, and the honest efforts of the best leaders of the order to foster a fervent

and exalted patriotism—to ignore all this and to condemn the Grand Army as 'an organization which does little more than get what money it can from the Government,' is so palpably ungenerous and unjust that it is amazing that a responsible public man should ever have given voice to such a sentiment."—*The Journal, Boston.*

Patriotism Measured in Dollars and Cents.—"The man who dies on the field of battle, valiantly facing his country's enemies, gives to his country all that a man can give, and, whatever his personal faults may be, is entitled to the highest praise. He has passed beyond the range of self-seeking, and, in his possibly unknown and unmarked grave, no one can accuse him of endeavoring to transmute his devotion into money. But the one who comes back from the contest is not unlikely, as time goes on, to see the fine aroma of high feeling disappear. The self-consciousness of duty well performed ceases to be sufficient satisfaction to his mind, and when he finds that he can make claims for public recognition, public office and public compensation, for what he may have, at the outset, done without a thought of monetary gain, and when, moreover, he finds he can have his claims allowed, the limitations of human nature in many men compel them to take this course.

"The trouble is that they do not realize, as they should, that by so doing, they reduce the value of a service which may have been, at the outset, a high act of devotion—that is, a willingness to freely offer one's life on the altar of one's country—to a mercenary action; and they resent the comments of those who assert that just so soon as one begins to measure merit of this kind in terms of dollars and cents, the merit ceases to exist."—*The Herald, Boston.*

Queen Victoria's Birthday.—On Sunday, May 24, Queen Victoria of England completed her 77th year. She has reigned for nearly 58 years, and if she lives until October 9 next, will have been on the throne longer than any of Britain's sovereigns. George III. had a record of 59 years, three months and eighteen days. Henry III. reigned 56 years, Edward III. 50 years, and Elizabeth, 44 years. The *Nashville Banner* is of the opinion that an insurance risk on her life "would probably be safer than one on the Prince of Wales, who is twenty years younger." She has been the mother of nine children but is still in excellent health. The *New York Advertiser* thinks that "the Victorian age has been easily the most brilliant in English history." The *Washington Times* declares that "every Briton as a right to be proud of her, and every woman the world over may take Victoria safely as a model in every phase of woman's life." The *Utica Herald* says that in all the stages of the Victorian period "the good Queen has honored royalty," while the *Cleveland Leader* thinks that a "good many Americans who acknowledge no earthly ruler save the men of their own choosing" feel like "joining loyal Britons in saying 'God save the Queen.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Louisiana sugar-planters are in a somewhat sweeter frame of mind than they were.—*The Herald, Boston.*

THE coronation of Czar Reed will not take place at St. Louis June 16, as anticipated.—*The News, Newark, N. J.*

A GREAT many politicians are disposed to look upon Canton, Ohio, as the promise land.—*The Post, Washington, D. C.*

IT is time to revive the old conundrum: "What is the matter with Hanna?"—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

IT remains to be seen whether the new Czar will realize the importance of making himself popular in Siberia.—*The Press, New York.*

A RISE of twenty-five per cent. in the price of shovels is well calculated to give the manufacturers their otium cum dig.—*The Herald, Boston.*

MR. PLATT has buried his hopes of a Cabinet office and is now sitting on the graveyard fence trying to whistle loud enough to be heard above the roar of the McKinley boom.—*The World, New York.*

"THE Democratic Party has never been a party with one idea."—*Nashville American.*

If it ever was, it seems to have lost that idea now.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

RATS of one sort and another play a large part in the world's affairs. There are autoc-rats, like our friend, Nicholas II.; the aristoc-rats, foreign and domestic; the Democ-rats, both gold and silver; the plutoc-rats, always for "sound money;" and, finally, there are the plain rats, the ordinary kind, which are just made to be rough on.—*The Recorder, New York.*

LETTERS AND ART.

ZOLA'S "ROME."

THE second part of Zola's trilogy, which he calls "The Three Cities," has just appeared in this country. The first part, "Lourdes," being an attack on the genuineness of the mystery and the miracles performed at the famous shrine of that name, is followed by a long story called "Rome," the hero of which is Abbé Pierre Froment, the young priest who is also the hero of "Lourdes," and who will, it is to be presumed, be the hero of "Paris," the third book of the trilogy. The Abbé Froment appears in this second book as the author of a work published in Paris under the title of "New Rome"—a work which has been indorsed by certain very eminent French Catholics, but which has been branded as heretical in Rome, where the church authorities have threatened to place it in the *Index Expurgatorius*. The argument of the Abbé's work is set forth in detail. To summarize briefly, he shows that an economical question is invariably hidden beneath each religious evolution, and that, upon the whole, the everlasting evil, the everlasting struggle, has never been aught but one between the rich and the poor. From this assertion he proceeds to give a broad sketch of Catholicism up to the present time, at one place exclaiming: "That Roman society which Jesus came to destroy in the name of the poor and humble, has not Catholic Rome steadily continued rebuilding it through all the centuries, by its policy of cupidity and pride?" He asserts that the Roman Catholic Church has only to return to the evangelical traditions to become once more the church of the humble and the poor, to reestablish the universal Christian community. He pictures the moral and intellectual uneasiness amidst which the end of the century is struggling. He depicts the future of the church—Catholicism rejuvenated and bringing health and peace, the forgotten golden age of primitive Christianity, back to expiring society. He reviews the social ideas of Leo XIII., charging, among other things, that while he was yet Bishop of Perugia he wrote a pastoral letter in which humanitarian socialism appeared, but that as soon as he had assumed the triple crown his opinions changed and he anathematized the revolutionaries; that almost at once he corrected himself, warned by events and realizing the great danger of leaving socialism in the hands of the enemies of the church. Pierre concluded his book with a passionate evocation of New Rome, the spiritual Rome which would soon reign over the nations reconciled and fraternizing as in another golden age.

In defense of his book the Abbé, full of enthusiasm, hastens to Rome, where he becomes the guest of an old-school uncompromising Cardinal who immediately cools his ardor. He is chagrined at finding so many difficulties in the way of his having audience with the Pope. But he improves his opportunity for seeing the city of Rome, to a minute description of which many pages are given. There is a tragic love-element in the story, having to do with the nephew and niece of Cardinal Boccanera, the host. The lovers die together. A highly sensational episode is the attempt of a cardinal, Boccanera's chief rival for the papacy, to kill Boccanera by sending him some poisoned figs.

For three months the Abbé stays in Rome, pleading with the Propaganda the cause of his book, and meeting with nothing but disappointment. In one of his many visits to the Vatican he has the privilege of seeing the Pope receive a Peter's Pence pilgrimage, a very long description of which ceremony is recorded. We quote a part descriptive of the personal appearance of the Pope:

"With the papal cap on his head and the red cape edged with ermine about his shoulders, he retained in his long white cassock the rigid, sacerdotal attitude of an idol venerated by two hundred and fifty millions of Christians. Against the purple background

of the hangings of the *baldacchino*, between the wing-like drapery on either side, enclosing, as it were, a brazier of glory, he assumed real majesty of aspect. He was no longer the feeble old man with the slow, jerky walk and the slender, scraggy neck of a poor ailing bird. The simious ugliness of his face, the largeness of his nose, the long slit of his mouth, the hugeness of his ears, the conflicting jumble of his withered features disappeared. In that waxen countenance you only distinguished the admirable, dark, deep eyes, beaming with eternal youth, with extraordinary intelligence and penetration. And then there was a resolute bracing of his entire person, a consciousness of the eternity which he represented, a regal nobility, born of the very circumstance that he was now but a mere breath, a soul set in so pellucid a body of ivory that it became visible as tho it were already freed from the bonds of earth. And Pierre realized what such a man—the Sovereign Pontiff, the King obeyed by two hundred and fifty millions of subjects—must be for the devout and dolent creatures who came to adore him from so far, and who fell at his feet awestruck by the splendor of the powers incarnate in him. Behind him, amidst the purple of the hangings, what a gleam was suddenly afforded of the spheres beyond, what an Infinite of ideality and blinding glory! So many centuries of history from the Apostle Peter downward, so much strength and genius, so many struggles and triumphs to be summed up in one being, the Elect, the Unique, the Superhuman! And what a miracle, incessantly renewed, was that of Heaven deigning to descend into human flesh, of the Deity fixing His abode in His chosen servant, whom He consecrated above and beyond all others, endowing him with all power and all science! What sacred perturbation, what emotion fraught with distracted love might one not feel at the thought of the Deity being ever there in the depths of that man's eyes, speaking with his voice and emanating from his hand each time that he raised it to bless! Could one imagine the exorbitant absoluteness of that sovereign who was infallible, who disposed of the totality of authority in this world and of salvation in the next! At all events, how well one understood that souls consumed by a craving for faith should fly toward him, that those who at last found the certainty they had so ardently sought should seek annihilation in him, the consolation of self-bestowal and disappearance within the Deity Himself."

The scene which accompanied the end of the ceremony is thus pictured:

"Some bishops, superiors of religious orders, and other delegates of various kinds had stepped forward to deposit near the throne the offerings which they brought from the whole Catholic world, the universal 'collection' of St. Peter's Pence. It was the voluntary tribute of the nations to their sovereign: silver, gold, and bank-notes in purses, bags, and cases. Ladies came and fell on their knees to offer silk and velvet alms-bags which they themselves had embroidered. Others had caused the note-cases which they tendered to be adorned with the monogram of Leo XIII. in diamonds. And at one moment the enthusiasm became so intense that several women stripped themselves of their adornments, flung their own purses on to the platform, and emptied their pockets even to the very coppers they had about them. One lady, tall and slender, very beautiful and very dark, wrenched her watch from about her neck, pulled off her rings, and threw everything upon the carpet. Had it been possible, they would have torn away their flesh to pluck out their love-burnt hearts and fling them likewise to the demigod. They would even have flung themselves, have given themselves without reserve. It was a rain of presents, an explosion of the passion which impels one to strip one's self for the object of one's cult, happy at having nothing of one's own that shall not belong to him. And meantime the clamor grew, *vivats* and shrill cries of adoration arose amidst pushing and jostling of increased violence, one and all yielding to the irresistible desire to kiss the idol!

"But a signal was given, and Leo XIII. made haste to quit the throne and take his place in the cortège in order to return to his apartments. The Swiss Guards energetically thrust back the throng, seeking to open a way through the three halls. But at sight of his Holiness's departure a lamentation of despair arose and spread, as if heaven had suddenly closed again and shut out those who had not yet been able to approach. What a frightful disappointment—to have beheld the living manifestation of the Deity and to see it disappear before gaining salvation by just touching it! So terrible became the scramble, so extraordinary

the confusion, that the Swiss Guards were swept away. And ladies were seen to dart after the Pope, to drag themselves on all fours over the marble slabs and there kiss his footprints and lap up the dust of his steps! The tall dark lady suddenly fell at the edge of the platform, raised a loud shriek, and fainted; and two gentlemen of the committee had to hold her so that she might not do herself an injury in the convulsions of the hysterical fit which had come upon her. Another, a plump blonde, was wildly, desperately kissing one of the golden arms of the throne-chair, on which the old man's poor, bony elbow had just rested. And others, on seeing her, came to dispute possession, seized both arms, gilding and velvet, and pressed their mouths to woodwork or upholstery, their bodies meanwhile shaking with their sobs. Force had to be employed in order to drag them away.

"When it was all over Pierre went off, emerging as it were from a painful dream, sick at heart, and with his mind revolting."

Among the Abbé's acquaintances in Rome is a young churchman who tells shocking stories about the Pope's miserly character—how His Holiness hoards bushels of money in vaults, chests, etc., in his bedroom, and has been known to sit with his arms buried in piles of coin, gloating over the treasure.

At last the Abbé succeeds in obtaining a personal interview with the Pope on the question of "New Rome." He is secretly summoned to the Vatican one evening at the hour of nine. Uttering a given password, he is escorted from hall to hall until he reaches the Pope's apartments. Again minute description entertains the reader. We extract a small part:

"Pierre was in his Holiness's bedroom. He had feared one of those overwhelming attacks of emotion which madden or paralyze one. He had been told of women reaching the Pope's presence in a fainting condition, staggering as if intoxicated, while others came with a rush, as tho upheld and borne along by invisible pinions. And suddenly the anguish of his own spell of waiting, his intense feverishness, ceased in a sort of astonishment, a reaction which rendered him very calm and so restored his clearness of vision, that he could see everything. . . . The room was virtually bare, only three armchairs and four or five other chairs, upholstered in light silk, being disposed here and there over the well-worn carpet. And on one of the armchairs sat Leo XIII. . . .

"Leo's neck was particularly remarkable, slender beyond belief, suggesting the neck of some little, aged, white bird. And his face, of the pallor of alabaster, was characteristically transparent, to such a degree, indeed, that one could see the lamplight through his large commanding nose, as if the blood had entirely withdrawn from that organ. A mouth of great length, with white bloodless lips, streaked the lower part of the papal countenance, and the eyes alone had remained young and handsome. Superb eyes they were, brilliant like black diamonds, endowed with sufficient penetration and strength to lay souls open and force them to confess the truth aloud. Some scanty white curls emerged from under the white skull-cap, thus whitely crowning the thin white face, whose ugliness was softened by all this whiteness, this spiritual whiteness in which Leo XIII.'s flesh seemed as it were but pure lily-white florescence.

"At the first glance, however, Pierre noticed that if Signor Squadra had kept him waiting, it had not been in order to compel the Holy Father to don a clean cassock, for the one he was wearing was badly soiled by snuff. A number of brown stains had trickled down the front of the garment beside the buttons, and just like any good *bourgeois*, his Holiness had a handkerchief on his knees to wipe himself. Apart from all this he seemed in good health, having recovered from his recent indisposition as easily as he usually recovered from such passing illnesses, sober, prudent old man that he was, quite free from organic disease, and simply declining by reason of progressive natural exhaustion.

"Immediately on entering Pierre had felt that the Pope's sparkling eyes, those two black diamonds, were fixed upon him. The silence was profound, and the lamps burned with motionless, pallid flames. He had to approach, and after making the three genuflexions prescribed by etiquette, he stooped over one of the Pope's feet resting on a cushion in order to kiss the red velvet slipper. And on the Pope's side there was not a word, not a gesture, not a movement. When the young man drew himself up

again he found the two black diamonds, those two eyes which were all brightness and intelligence, still riveted on him.

"But at last Leo XIII., who had been unwilling to spare the young priest the humble duty of kissing his foot and who now left him standing, began to speak, while still examining him, probing as it were, his very soul. 'My son,' he said, 'you greatly desired to see me, and I consented to afford you that satisfaction.'"

In vain did Pierre urge the value of his book. The Pope's condemnation of the work is severe, and is passionately expressed. Among other things His Holiness says:

"'And another crime of yours, my son,' resumed Leo XIII., 'is that you have dared to ask for a new religion. That is impious, blasphemous, sacrilegious. There is but one religion in the world, our Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion, apart from which there can be but darkness and damnation. I quite understand that what you mean to imply is a return to early Christianity. But the error of so-called Protestantism, so culpable and so deplorable in its consequences, never had any other pretext. As soon as one departs from the strict observance of dogma and absolute respect for tradition, one sinks into the most frightful precipices. . . . Ah! schism, schism, my son, is a crime beyond forgiveness, an assassination of the true God, a device of the loathsome Beast of Temptation which Hell sends into the world to work the ruin of the faithful! If your book contained nothing beyond these words "a new religion," it would be necessary to destroy and burn it like so much poison fatal in its effects upon the human soul.'"

In despair and with concealed contempt, Pierre finally rises and reprobates the book, to the intense satisfaction of the Pope, who does not see that he has made of the young priest a rebel against the church. In "Paris," Zola will give the history of Pierre's rebellion.

A FRESH VIEW OF DEAN SWIFT.

THE caption here used is that which heads an article by Mr. William Barry in the May *Contemporary Review*. It does not imply anything new by way of discovery regarding the life or character of the great Dean; but "fresh" is used rather as a synonym of "vivid" or of "forcible." We let the article speak for itself:

"Swift has been called by Mr. Leslie Stephen 'the most tragic figure in our literature.' He does, also, I think, dispute with Shakespeare the charm and the attraction of being as mysterious as he is seemingly well known to us. Surely, we say, the whole mind of our sovereign poet is spread out like a landscape before us in his plays. Yet we can not tell what manner of man he was; Shakespeare remains a voice speaking mighty things, impersonal almost as the voice of nature in stream or cataract, an immense influence, not a familiar friend. In like fashion we know our Swift by heart, as children we have been delighted with 'Gulliver,' as politicians we read his 'Examiner,' his 'Drapier's Letters,' his correspondence with Harley and Bolingbroke; as students in biography we turn over with growing interest the pages of that 'Journal to Stella' in which he lays bare his heart. And yet, the last word is Vanessa's, one of the truest ever written—'your thoughts,' she cries out to him in her vehement style, 'which no human creature is capable of guessing at, because never any one living thought like you.' We feel in spite of the man's abundant speaking in verse and prose, in essay and allegory, the thick darkness wherein he has wrapped himself. He is sincerely ironical, a humorist even in solitude, a bitter judge of his own doings, and with this mark of the insane upon him that he lives in a world of fancy which is at once a delusion and deadly earnest. Between the speech of Swift and that whereby men converse with one another no common term seems possible. His plainest sayings are enigmatic; his dreadful silent laughter always leaves the audience wondering and perplexed. He has the appearance among literary men of a note of interrogation, mocking us with strange suggestiveness. At every turn in his life, in his character as a man, in his writings, we shall find this to be true. Thus he abides, alone, severe, inexplicable, with satire on those firm closed lips of his, and lightnings in his looks, defiant,

provoking—but still mad with pain, of the mind as of the body—when the eighteenth century opens. There he is first, nay, without a second, in the genius which he displays; an unrivalled spirit, but one whose qualities in such a time would promise him never an enduring success, but disappointment, failure, and ruin at the last.

"This intensely prosaic man, austere and terrible, had in his life a love story, which is among the undying romances of the world—tender as the Veronese tragedy, and not less pitiful. I



JONATHAN SWIFT.

figure to myself the years of Swift as a stern ridge of rocks, beaten on by the everlasting surf; and in the clefts of them there is a tuft of wild sea-blossom—that is Stella. The dark Norse nature, scornful, rude, wayward even to madness, tho not to folly, is here played upon by such summer lights and heart-inspired touches as if we were taken suddenly to the golden South. Not Antony and Cleopatra will outlive these names. But Mary Stuart has scarcely contrived so

intricate a problem with her Bothwell and her casket-letters, as Jonathan Swift with his marriage, his relations to Vanessa, and the 'violent friendship,' which was all the love he professed for Stella. No mere sentiment could flourish in this disenchanter of existence, whose more than ascetic temperament—the antithesis of Greek feeling—made beauty not only, as the proverb says, skin-deep, but a transparent foulness. Yet his so-called 'friendship' would have burnt up the passions of most men, as if it were flame, and they poor lighted shavings. He worships the mind, the spirit of Hester Johnson; and he kills her. The woman can not be resigned to such abnegation. What did it signify to him?"

We are reminded that Swift was born and lived in the least ideal period of English history, ranging from 1667 to 1745. In this connection we have another general view of his personal and literary character:

"By descent he was of the Yorkshire stock and the Midland—Norse on one side, on the other Saxon. He had nothing Celtic in his make or breeding. The best description of him would be Carlyle's favorite adjective, 'Low Dutch.' His blood was that of the untamable old Bearsarks—wild sea-rovers, with a spice of the devil in them; adventurous, taciturn, often mad; deep-feeling, odd, and gloomy; not punctiliously reverent toward their gods, and never quite Christian after the stately fashion which the Latin missionaries tried to cultivate among them. Swift was a Bearsark when he wrote all that grotesque fun about Lord Peter and Dutch Jack in the 'Tale of a Tub,' which reminds one of the 'Flyting of Loki.' In Brobdingnag, we seem to be reading of the travels of Thor to Jötunheim; and the strange, cruel mocking of mankind which turns the last pages of Gulliver to mere rage and scorn, befitting the asylum rather than human converse, never had upon it Lucian's more polished smile—it is Hamlet in the rough; brutal, unclean, possessed by a sense of stifling physical degradation. All this, it seems to me, was in the man's veins and heart from the beginning. It is really what the critics mean, when they say with Thackeray, that Swift, by reason of his grip of reality, his native shrewdness, his perfect neatness of expression, and terse logic, was 'eminently English.' What, I say, are the splendid Elizabethans not English? How far from simplicity are the Shakespeares, Spensers, Bacons, Miltons, and the golden symphonies in prose of Jeremy Taylor, Burton, Sir Thomas Browne? Do we praise Shelley, De Quincey, Ruskin for their 'perfect neatness'? No; but when the temper is such as in Swift, then this downright, unadorned Northern speech

will be the language suited to it—hard as iron, frost-bound, with dark fires in the depth below."

Mr. Barry says of Swift, in closing:

"To me it seems that he knew, as none other in the eighteenth century—as, perhaps, only Timon did, and Hamlet, if we search through our literature—the emptiness which marks all human creations, devices, achievements, when that eternal element, that power beyond our naming, is divorced from them. Swift was the supreme cynic, which is half-way to being a Christian. But he came only a few steps farther along the road. His love for Stella might have saved him; it was the pure, unselfish thing which, so long as he obeyed it, made him human. Next to such tender feeling, his eager, almost angry, benevolence strikes me as a token that within the hard rock lay hidden, as it were, a spring of kindliness. And his wrath, when he saw oppression weighing down a whole people—his efforts to rouse them, his dauntless courage, his championship of those who could not reward or even defend him—if these things have won him a name which the Irish race never will forget, is it not his due? Swift belongs to that Ireland which can not perish; he is an immortal, like Goldsmith, Steele, Berkeley, Sheridan, Grattan, Burke, and those other illustrious men who, however varied their gifts, and tho differing in principles or policy, have shed a light upon the world's literature. Take him for all in all, he is the greatest of them, with a fancy and imagination, an ironical skepticism, a humor, wit, and rhetoric entirely his own, more forcible even than Montaigne, deeper than Rabelais, quenching in his volcanic fires the tempered light of Lucian—not, like all of these, playing with his own satire, but himself scorched and blasted with the flame in which he consumes imposture."

PAY AND OVERPAY OF ARTISTS.

REMINING us of the fact that all Continental opera-houses have subventions, from small annual sums in small cities to fairly large sums in large cities, *The Musical Courier* goes on to say that Covent Garden, London, has no subvention; that it exists because the manager not only pays great artists small salaries, but also because he is frequently paid by singers for the privilege of singing on that stage. To sing successfully in Covent Garden, we are told, gives to an artist prestige which, transformed into commercial value, enables him or her to charge American managers enormous fees. That is to say, many singers who have charged and to whom have been paid large fees, say \$200, \$300, \$500 and more a night in this country, sang the very same rôles free of charge in Europe, or paid European managers for the privilege of singing them. "This," continues the editor,

"discloses one of the methods in vogue to secure popularity first in Europe, so that the advertising feature can be and is made the basis in America for fat fees which the public here pays or the manager and his American friends sink. In either case the European artist is enabled under these existing conditions to earn a living in Europe—a bare living—while America enables these people to accumulate large fortunes, which they take bodily to Europe and invest over there.

"They are all great patriots. An artistic career usually prevents cosmopolitanism; the artist considers himself a representative of a national spirit, as an outcome of a national talent, and he or she breeds the idea that in no other nation does an equal talent exist. The de Reszkés, like Paderewski, are ardent Poles, strong patriots, who use America as a temporary stamping-ground to acquire stamps to live regally in Poland or Paris, for Paris is the universal focus of all these people, the Italians and Germans excepted, who always retire to their respective towns or farms, living in luxury on what this country pays them.

"Now, there is no reason why they should not be paid, and paid well, but there is no reason whatever for paying them \$1,000 a night here or at that rate when they do the same work in Europe for \$250 or less. That is the one and only point we desire to make. We believe five dollars for a seat at the opera is an imposition which people should not be obliged to submit to, and it is due entirely to the exorbitant fees paid to these European

artists, who are constantly engaged in driving our American artists into the background, besides discriminating against them otherwise.

"We think it an imposition to be asked five dollars to hear Mr. Paderewski play here when we can hear him play in Paris for five francs. If we listen to him frequently enough the difference between what is paid here and what is demanded in Paris constitutes a sum sufficiently large to visit Paris and hear him there. At Erard Hall in Paris his receipts at a performance are a few thousand francs, and here they have been running up to nearly 35,000 francs, altho the climax has been reached and Paderewski will never be able to repeat such a speculation at the expense of a nation pronounced as disgraceful by his own secretary, whose utterances have never been contradicted by his master.

"We believe in paying these people what is just and proper, but it is about time to stop the insane habit of over-feeing them and justifying them in their almost universal opinion that we are a pack of idiots. In the papers they give us a series of interviews calculated to tickle our vanity, of which unluckily we have a considerable amount and considerable to spare, and when they have finished with us they usually denounce us for not having given them sufficient, altho most of them come to us as paupers and leave us as capitalists.

"It is about time to put an end to this system of robbery. If this country decides upon putting an embargo on these people they will devour each other on the other side in their attempts to underbid each other, and the result would be a reasonable basis upon which to negotiate with them for future operations.

"Once for all let us state here that with all these so-called artists the first, the very primary, desideratum is money. They are the greatest speculators alive. Commerce takes precedence over all other considerations, and they look to the highest bidder first and not to their art, which in the great majority of cases is a mere affectation. They should therefore be treated strictly on a commercial basis, and we believe that such will be the principle in the future."

UNFINISHED LITERARY WORK.

IN a very entertaining article on "Unfinished Books," in *Macmillan's*, the writer remarks that there is a touching instance of the suddenness with which an author is sometimes snatched away from his work in Goldsmith's "Retaliation"—"that brilliant series of mock epitaphs which hit off their subjects with a wit Pope might have envied." We continue quotation:

"What would one not give, as Macaulay says, for sketches from the same hand of Johnson and Gibbon as happy and vivid as the sketches of Burke and Garrick! What a cruel fate has left the portrait of Sir Joshua unfinished!

'Here Reynolds is laid, and to tell you my mind,
He has not left a wiser or better behind.
His pencil was striking, resistless, and grand;
His manners were gentle, complying, and bland:
Still born to improve us in every part,
His pencil our faces, his manners our heart.
To coxcombs averse, yet most civilly steering:
When they judged without skill he was still hard of hearing;
When they talked of their Raphaels, Correggios and stuff,
He shifted his trumpet, and only took snuff.
By flattery unspoiled—'

and then in the middle of the line the writer laid down the pen he was never to use again. . . .

"How swift, too, was the blow that struck Dickens down on that summer's day five and twenty years ago! Rich, happy, universally honored, rejoicing in his prosperity and in his power of giving pleasure to others, he worked faithfully to the last. Toward the close of his life his labors as a novelist had been somewhat interrupted, and from 1861, when 'Great Expectations' was completed, until 1870 only one novel had come from his busy pen, and that not one of the best. But in that latter year (or, rather, in the close of 1869) after months of the most untiring exertions, traveling, lecturing, and reading, he turned again to his true vocation, and began 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood.' There is no trace of fatigue in it, no sign of lessening vitality. He was working on the ground that he had made his own, and he was happy in his work. On the morning of the 8th of June, 1870, he had been writing in the little *châlet* in the grounds of his

house at Gad's Hill, writing cheerfully, hopefully. Contrary to his usual custom he had resumed work after lunch, and continued it through the greater part of the afternoon. Then he walked back to the house he was never again to leave alive. He had made an appointment with a friend in London for the following day, but it was never kept. By the evening of the 9th he was dead, leaving 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood' a mystery still, tho one, it may be, that does not need much unraveling.

"Like his great predecessor Scott, Dickens died in harness, died as he lived and as he wished to die, honest, independent, and hard-working to the end. Scott, too, left a tale untold, 'The Siege of Malta,' written while he was on his last futile journey in search of health. Altho a good part of this work was executed, it has never been published, and we must all reecho Lockhart's hope that it never will be. Scott, at least, like Dickens, died in the presence of those he loved. Thackeray, the third of the triad whose names are so mutually suggestive, bore his last struggle in solitude and passed away in the night, not without pain, an old gray-headed man of fifty-two. . . . In the opinion of many 'Denis Duval' promised to rank with his best work, and he had certainly given more pains to it than he had always been willing, or able, to give in his later years. Unhappily but seven chapters had been completed when in the early hours of Christmas eve, 1863, the great writer died. His death was almost as sudden as that of his friendly rival Dickens, who saw him only a week before the end and described him as being 'cheerful and looking very bright.'"

MUSIC AS THE PEOPLE'S ART.

THAT all art is a sociological agent, and that music is so in a particular degree; that music is the art best comprehended of the people and hence most likely to work miracles in the advancement of civilization—these are some of the theses defended by M. Camille Bellaigue in an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, May 1, entitled "Music from the Sociological Point of View." He states in his introductory preface that his treatment of the subject is a paraphrase of an uncompleted work left by the lamented French writer Guyan. We translate enough of the article to show that, if this be true, the world has lost a very important treatise on a subject occupying the fascinating borderland between esthetics and sociology, and that we have M. Bellaigue to thank for preserving some of it for our instruction. Says M. Bellaigue:

"One thing is certain: as philosophy and science create a community of ideas, and as morals create a community of wills, so art, like religion, which it resembles in this—art establishes a community of sentiments. It thus possesses a marvelous power of unifying and, so to speak, of socializing; for in us there is nothing so particular, nothing so individual, as sensibility. By it, still more than by intelligence, we differ one from another; by it each of us becomes the more irreducible and individual. And because we possess nothing so personal as our sensibilities we esteem nothing as more precious. . . . The solution of the social problem will be in the fraternity not of minds but of souls, and if the 'bankruptcy of science' has justly been denounced, it is because science, which joins us through our intellects, is powerless to link even two of us through the heart.

"So art is an incomparable sociological agent, or comparable to religion alone, because, like it, it acts on our feelings. Thus beauty can be, more than truth itself, the creator of unanimity. We take the crowd and lead it more by its passion than by its ideas, by emotion rather than by evidence. What mathematical demonstration will excite in an assembly the enthusiasm created by a symphony or by the sound of one human voice? What savant was ever cheered like a tenor? . . .

"Art is then a fact or phenomenon that is essentially sociologic, because it is essentially a phenomenon or fact of sensibility. 'The important thing,' an old and dear teacher was wont to say, 'is to lose sight of one's self.' She was right. That is the important thing, and it is so in all things. It is the last word of esthetics as well as of morals; it is the supreme beauty and the supreme good of genius as well as of virtue. The artist must lose sight of himself, or rather he must look upon himself only for others; he must regard himself as belonging to them, as being created and above

all as creating, for their profit and their joy. So is verified this definition of art given by Guyan: 'The extension of society by sentiment.' So art becomes charity. So the order of beauty agrees with the order of goodness, as divine law has regulated it. 'Love God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself.' . . .

"Music is the most sociologic of the arts.

"It is so first of all because sound is the social agency *par excellence*. The sympathetic and social instincts are at the bottom of all the pleasures of hearing. . . . The modern development of music has been in response to a need profoundly felt by humanity, and despite the obscurity of its language according to the laws of logic, it necessarily makes itself understood of man with a victorious power that these same laws know not.

"Acting thus on the sensibilities, music always establishes relations of sensibility. Let us pretend nothing else. If we drag her beyond her own domain, she will find musicians to restore her. The *mot* of Grétry is well known. One of his friends pretended that music can express everything. 'I will agree to that,' responded the author, 'if in the restaurant where we are going you succeed in ordering your dinner by music.' Grétry was right; music does not say all, and we can never ask for bread in music. But man lives not by bread alone, and here is the necessary counterpart to the anecdote of Grétry. Beethoven, it is said, went one day to see a mother whose son had just died. She came to meet him, but he, turning aside, sat down at the piano without a word. He played long, and when he had finished he left, still without speaking. But music accomplished that day its highest social mission; better than words could have done, it had calmed, perhaps consoled. . . .

"The sociological nature of music appears also notably in this incontestable fact, that music is the sole popular art. There is a music of the people, while a painting, a sculpture, an architecture of the people, do not exist. Music is the sole art in which participate in a certain degree the impersonal genius and the anonymous soul of the multitude. Why? Because, following the happy formula of Emile Hennequin, 'the perception of sentiments in their auditive mode is more common than in their optic mode.' More common, because it is easier and more at the disposal of all."

It is impossible, in such a brief series of extracts, to follow the author through the historical development in which he shows that music has always enjoyed this peculiar distinction among art, and in the further treatment of the subject in which he points out how it may be utilized and improved from this point of view. We have quoted enough to show that he makes out an interesting case, altho we can hardly expect the champions of the graphic arts, such as painting and sculpture, to remain quiet under the inference that the "optic mode" of sentiments is inferior in some way to the "auditive."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Zangwill on "Renaissance."—"That blessed word, Renaissance! How Mesopotamian it was wont to sound! And they in whose mouths 'twas familiar as a household word, how learned, how primed with esoteric wisdom, how towering above our poor humanity like Pisa's wonder, yet leaning condescendingly-earthward! They had seen the old masters face to face, and survived; saints of art, they had had heavenly trances in old Italian churches; pilgrims of pleasure, they had kissed the stones of Venice. Ah me, the more I look into the Renaissance for myself, the more the wonder fades, the golden glamour, the Mesopotamian mystery; and I see that its essential humanity might be brought home to the common bosom, babes and sucklings taught to prattle thereof, and Botticellis attached to the Kindergarten. . . . There never was an Italian Renaissance—at least, never in the popular sense that one morning Italy woke up and found herself re-born. The transformed attitude toward the universe, the neo-Pagan joy in a beautiful world, which produced the art of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, was not, as they say in novels, the work of a moment. It was the slow result of the natural ripening-out of the Western European mind, in the fostering sunshine of improving social institutions, and under the impulse of the reconquered treasure of Hellenism. Greek and Roman civilization and science, as seen through the exhumed classics, profoundly influenced the ideals and beliefs of the leaders of life; tho so little

self-conscious, in its origins at least, was this transformation, that pictures which we all go to see for their glow of pagan life and color were painted to decorate altars of the worship of sorrow. Moreover, the activity of this Renaissance expressed itself in every form, not literature alone, but architecture, painting, manners, ideals, changing and requickening the whole of life. And finally, be it noted, the Renaissance was not merely the rediscovery by a people of the treasures of their past, not an enhanced consciousness of national history, tho it began as such through Dante and Petrarch; but a rediscovery of the treasures of the human race, of art and science as manifested rather in the ancient Greeks than in their own progenitors; it was a sailing back against the current of time, as it were, to reunite the cut cables of history, so that the message of the Hellenes might be again flashed down the ages, after an unfortunate interruption of fifteen centuries of suspended communication. . . . Whatever of poetic and touching may be in their pasts, no one can pretend that it is of cosmic historic import; a race has the same poetic pleasure in recalling its early days as a man has in recalling his youth. But for a nation to attempt to revive those days is no wiser than to attempt to return to one's boyhood. What a burlesque, the latest Renaissance even of Greece, by way of the Olympian games—re-birth by bicycle!"—*I. Zangwill, in The June Pall Mall Magazine.*

Bismarck on Music and Wagner.—"In a late interview with Bismarck on his eighty-first birthday he was led to speak about music. He said: 'I do not care for music that is paid for (concerts), but there is nothing I like better than music at home.' He added that he once could play himself, and was sorry he had not continued, for 'music is a faithful companion in this life.' But what interests him particularly in music is its power on the masses, and he thinks that German song was one of the greatest agents in bringing about German unity. 'It was not the size of our army, but its spirit, that enabled us to conquer the French.' 'For this reason I hope no one will in future undervalue the power of music in arousing courage and devotion.' 'Our alliance with Austria would not be so intimate if Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven had not lived there, thus creating a true artistic bond of union between us.' When the conversation turned to Wagner, the Prince, after acknowledgment of the master's high importance, remarked that in earlier days the Germans were too modest, even when they had done something good. Wagner, when he was introduced to him by Varnbüler, gave him a proof that in this respect a refreshing change had taken place. He, Bismarck, was not quite without self-consciousness, but such large amount of this quality as he met in Wagner he had never before found in a German."—*The Musical Courier.*

NOTES.

It has been often remarked that few noted American authors are university men, and yet one is surprised by the fact that such stylists as the late Mr. Curtis, Mr. Howells, Mr. Aldrich, Henry James, and Bret Harte were not graduated from any college. Some of them, indeed, had no academic training whatever.—*The Argonaut.*

"TESS of the D'Urbervilles" will be put on the London stage Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who has been engaged to take the title rôle, has been in Dorchester for some time studying the local dialect that she may more efficiently take the part. Mr. Hardy has been conducting Mrs. Campbell over the country which forms the background for the greatest of his novels.

PERHAPS it is not generally known that "Thrums," the name by which Mr. J. M. Barrie has made the little Scotch town of Kirriemuir famous, had already been similarly used some forty years previously by a well-known lady novelist. In Mrs. Oliphant's (or, rather, Miss Margaret Wilson's) first story, "Passages in the Life of Mistress Margaret Maitland of Sunnyside, Written by Herself," which was published in 1849, we read how "the inhabitants of the town of Thrums, being assured of the learning, piety, and prudence of Mr. Claud Maitland, preacher of the Gospel at Dourhills, have resolved to call, invite, and entreat him to undertake the office of pastor among them and the charge of their souls."—*The Westminster Gazette.*

"SLAIN by the Doones" (Blackmore's new story), as recounted, about the end of the seventeenth century, by Mistress Sylvia Purvis, tells how she and her father, Sylvester Ford, of Quantock, despoiled of their property under the Commonwealth, retired to a desolate farm in the heart of Exmoor, on the upper waters of the Lynne, and how the old Royalist gentleman, while fishing for trout, was villainously murdered by three of the lawless Doones of Badgery. Sylvia Ford goes on living at her farmhouse, in innocent security, guarded by a faithful serving-man and his wife; but one night, the archvillain, Carver Doone, with a body of his young giant kinsmen, makes an assault upon the Warren for the purpose of carrying off the beautiful lady of the house of Ford. Her retainers are slain, and she is carried away roughly bound, like a Mazeppa, across a moorland pony; but at the crossing of the water there is a gallant fight, and she is rescued by Captain Purvis, who has long loved and served her in secrecy.

SCIENCE.

QUICKSAND AND THE DISASTERS DUE TO IT.

WE translate from *La Nature*, Paris, May 16, an account by Klementitch de Engelmeyer, of a curious disaster in the city of Boux, Bohemia, caused by the flowing away of a reservoir of quicksand upon which the city had in ignorance been built. The account is prefaced by an interesting description of this curi-

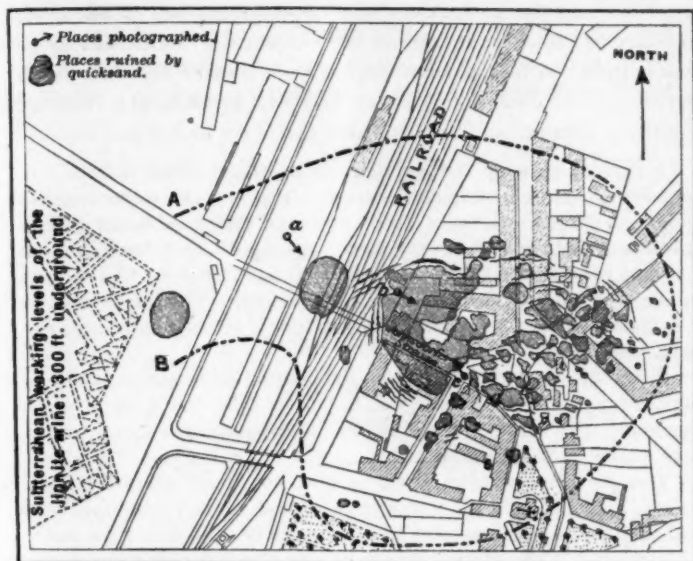


FIG. 1.—Plan of the City of Roux, Bohemia, with Destruction Caused by Quicksand.

ous mixture of sand and water, whose qualities and origin still remain somewhat of a mystery:

"As every medal has its reverse, each industry is fatally accompanied by some special evil; sometimes it is a peculiar malady that attacks the workmen, sometimes it is due to neighborhood conditions—rivers poisoned by waste products, air fouled by fumes and gases, etc. Industries employing steam—and their name is legion—are subject to explosions, and the evil is as disastrous for the interior of the factory as for its surroundings. As for the coal industry, which serves all the others as well as it does man in his private capacity, it is also under the ban of original sins, of which the best known is certainly the explosion of fire-damp—that deadly gas that accumulates beneath the coal during ages of geologic time, and remains shut up in subterranean cavities, unknown and traitorous.

"There is still another evil that accompanies the mining industry in general and coal-mining in particular; it is the existence of quicksand. Happily this is not as common as many of the others. Nevertheless quicksand causes disasters, and we shall presently see a sad example of such.

"But first let us ask: 'What is quicksand? It is a pure and fine quartz, strongly impregnated with water, and flowing almost as easily as a muddy water. It is a substance that has very strange physical qualities. Existing below certain strata of the earth's surface, it retains its mobility for an indefinite time, ready to flow out by any orifice that presents itself, natural or artificial. In 1890 an artesian well was being sunk in the city of Schneidemühl, in Silesia, Prussia, when all at once a reservoir of quicksand was encountered, at a depth of about 50 meters [167 feet]. At once the artesian fountain began to play; but it was not what was sought—far from it. Imagine a subterranean lake whose water—which is not pure water at all, but a mixture of water and sand—sustains the weight of terrestrial strata whose pressure amounted in the case mentioned to nearly 10 atmospheres. It is clear that the equilibrium is lost as soon as the liquid finds a means of exit. And this is exactly what took place at Schneidemühl; a fountain of liquid sand spouted up to a considerable height, forcing out the drilling instruments. And at the same time that the sandy inundation spread over the surface of the ground, the earth sank, broke, and cracked over the whole extent of the underground lake, carrying with it the habitations that covered it.

"But note this curious fact: so long as the mass flows it preserves the qualities of a liquid, but if an obstacle arrests its course for a moment or even retards it, the consistence of the mass changes; the water and the sand separate and form a layer so firm, even when moist, that to remove it mechanical force is necessary; as to the separated water, it flows away freely on its sandy bed.

"Suppose we take a certain quantity of quicksand, dry it artificially, and then try to make it into quicksand again. Put it into a box and pour water on it carefully. Instantly the water is soaked up, and if we measure the volume, or better the weight, of the sand, we shall see that it takes up a quantity of water that measures 30 per cent. of its own volume, or 20 per cent. by weight. The rest stays above the layer of sand. If we now pierce a little hole in the bottom of the box, we shall see pure water run out; the sand forms a kind of immovable filter. Also by turning the box upside down we see the sand keep its form like a stopper. It follows from this experiment that we can not obtain quicksand in this way. We must reverse the condition of the experiment. Let us put the water into a vessel and sift in the dry sand in a thin stream, while shaking the vessel lightly. Then we shall get the thick but easily flowing compound known as quicksand. That the mixture may keep its mobility two conditions are necessary: 1, the quantity of water contained must not be less than 21 per cent. by weight; 2, the whole must be continually tho lightly shaken. If we increase the proportion or interrupt the agitation for an instant, the mass settles down, retaining about 20 per cent. of water, while the surplus, if it exists, rises to the top.

"The experiments already described are decisive; but if we desire to deduce from them an explanation of the formation of quicksand in nature, we encounter considerable difficulties. As we are led from them to infer a continual agitation of the terrestrial strata, whose immobility is nevertheless quite evident, some learned men, such as Joula Schröckenstein and others, suppose that a current of water traverses the layer from one end to the other. But this hypothesis only transforms the problem without solving it, because we do not know why the sand should not escape with the water by the outlets where the water itself issues. The difficulty of answering this last question increases with the consideration that in this hypothesis we are forced to suppose an enormous quantity of water. On the whole, other scientists, more prudent, have thought it best to confess that they do not know the origin of quicksand in nature. But we have had enough



FIG. 2.—Great Pit in the Railway Crossing the City of Boux.

of theory. Let us now see what a disaster quicksand may produce.

"The kingdom of Bohemia, or rather, in the national idiom, the Czech kingdom, is the diamond in the crown of the Hapsburgs, who govern the Austrian empire; the mining industry flourishes there as well as agriculture and manufactures of all kinds. The principal products of the mines are coal, lignite, iron, lead, and silver. The lignite region interests us especially at this point. It extends along the northeastern frontier of the kingdom, almost in a straight line; the city of Carlsbad marks its western extremity. The principal centers of the industry are the cities of Komotan, Brüx, Dux, and Teplitz. There is found tertiary lignite, whose layers form sometimes inclined plains,

sometimes concave basins, the edges lying at the surface and the bottoms sometimes hundreds of yards underground. The lignite is buried here between thick layers of schistose slate, which is called here 'letten' (waterproof). This impermeability presents many advantages for the mining of the lignite, seeing that it preserves the levels from the infiltration of water, but in revenge this same quality gives rise to underground basins of quicksand, which being often situated above corridors are nothing less than a sword of Damocles. There, too, are the parts of the mines that have already been worked, where the mineral has been removed



FIG. 3.—House in Boux Destroyed in the Quicksand Disaster.

and the subterranean cavities have been deprived of their wooden supports, as the custom is.

"The roof of these cavities ends by yielding to the pressure of the upper layers, forming cracks that open a passage to the quicksand contained in some neighboring reservoir. This is precisely what happened last year at Boux. The following is a description:

"At ten o'clock in the evening, July 19, 1895, all at once the gas went out in the whole northern part of the city near the railway station. Soon the ground began to sink, carrying the houses

with it. This movement of the earth lasted till ten o'clock the next morning. It was a true apocalyptic night—storm, rain, darkness (due to the absence of gas), lightning—families, leaping from bed and escaping half-naked to the street; people, panic-stricken, rushing from falling houses, flying from danger without knowing where safety lay, not recognizing the deformed streets, falling into muddy crevasses, blinded by rain, darkness, and lightning. Many fortunes and many healths were shattered that night. As for lives, incredible as it may seem, only two persons, a street urchin and an old man, were killed.

"The aspect presented by the place next day was terrifying. An idea of it may be gathered from the pictures (Figs. 2 and 3), some that were taken by the writer on the spot; theatrical scene painters might get a hint from them for accessories to ballets of the infernal regions.

"Let us look at Fig. 1. The sinking of the ground began at the east and progressed toward the west, thus accompanying the movement of the sand, of which more than 90,000 cubic meters [3,177,000 cubic feet] ran into the levels of the lignite mine (indicated on the diagram) whose nearest point was 200 yards distant, in a horizontal line, from the principal crevasse, that is from the point *B* (see plan). The line *AB* represents the form of the reservoir of quicksand, unknown till then, but studied after the catastrophe. The curve near *B*, making the neck *AB*, is apparently due to the underground base of the mountain of phonolite, situated to the southwest of the city and called the Schlossberg. At the center of the reservoir, in the region *bc*, the layer of quicksand was 19 meters [62 feet] thick, while along the line *AB* its thickness was only about a yard. The layer was also steeply inclined from the east, where it was only about a dozen yards beneath the surface, to the west, where it descended to a depth of 40 meters [131 feet].

"We may ask how the sand contained in the underground reservoir situated beneath the city could have made its way at a given moment to mine corridors that had existed for years. This question is the more interesting because the presence of quicksand in this limited zone was never discovered; at least it was not met with in a boring that was made several years before, in the neighborhood of the letter *B* (see plan). This question remains open, altho there has been a judicial inquiry into it. Thus the outlet through which the sand found an entrance into the mines has remained undetermined, a fact that gives rise to many false rumors among the population. We should add that the company that owns the mines in question indemnified the majority of those who suffered from the disaster, immediately after the catastrophe took place."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MEASUREMENT OF HALLUCINATIONS.

IT would seem as if nothing could be more impossible than an exact scientific study of hallucinations. Such a study has, however, been undertaken by Professor Scripture and Dr. Seashore in the psychological laboratory of Yale University, and has yielded some remarkable results, one of which is that it is the simplest thing in the world to make a person see sights and hear sounds that have no existence, and that the subject of experimentation is quite unable to distinguish the false from the true. After reading the account of these experiments one is not quite so ready to believe implicitly in the evidence of his senses as he was before. A full account appears in *Studies from the Yale Psychological Laboratory*, 1895, but our extracts are from an abstract communicated by Professor Scripture to *Science*, May 22:

"A typical case of the application of the method is found in measuring hallucinations of sound. The person experimented upon was placed in a quiet room and was told that when a telegraph-sounder clicked, a very faint tone would be turned on, and that this tone would be slowly increased in intensity. As soon as he heard it, he was to press a telegraph key. The experimenter in a distant room had a means of producing tone of any intensity in the quiet room. . . .

"In the first few experiments a tone would be actually produced every time the sounder clicked, but after that the tone was not necessary. It was sufficient to click the sounder in order to produce a pure hallucination.

"The persons experimented on did not know they were deceived, and said that all tones were of the same intensity. The real tone could be measured in its intensity, and since the hallucination was of the same intensity it was also indirectly measured.

"Similar experiments were made on other senses. For example, in regard to touch, a light pith-ball would be dropped regularly on the back of the hand to the sound of the metronome. After a few times it was not necessary to drop the ball. The person would feel the touch by pure hallucination.

"Similar experiments were made on taste. Of six bottles two contained pure water and the other four a series of solutions of pure cane-sugar—the first one-half per cent., the second ten per cent., the third two per cent., and the fourth four per cent. sugar, according to weight. A block was placed in front of them so that the observer could not see them, altho he was aware that they stood near him, because he saw them when he received his instructions. It was required of him to tell how weak a solution of sugar he could positively detect.

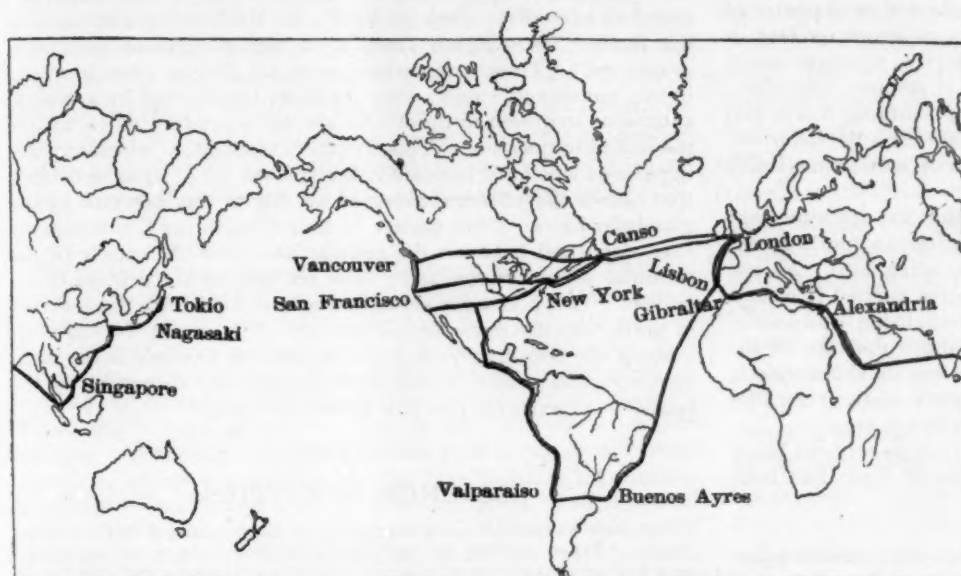
"The experimenter took a glass-dropper and deposited drops on his tongue, drawing first from the two water-bottles, and then from the sugar solutions, in order of increasing strength. The sugar in the solutions was detected in the first trial. Proposing to repeat the test, the experimenter proceeded as before, but drew from the first water-bottle every time. The result was that when the pure water had been tasted from two to ten times the observer almost without exception thought he detected sugar.

"A test on olfactory hallucinations was conducted similarly, with the result that about three fourths of the persons experimented upon perceived the smell of oil of cloves from a pure water-bottle.

"In another set of experiments the subject was told to walk slowly forward till he could detect a spot within a white ring. As soon as he did so, he read off the distance on a tape measure at his side. The spot was a small blue bead. The experiment was repeated a number of times. Thereafter the bead was removed, but the suggestion of having previously traversed a certain distance was sufficient to produce a hallucination of the bead. . . . "It is to be clearly understood that the persons experimented upon were perfectly sane and normal. They were friends or students, generally in total ignorance of the subject, who supposed themselves to be undergoing some tests for sensation. One case was found, however, of a suspicious observer who expected deception and who declared that he had waited every time till he was sure of the sensations; the results were just as hallucinatory as usual. "The value of the method and the experiments lies mainly, I think, (1) in pointing out a method of determining the portion of a sensation due to the suggestion of circumstances rather than to the stimulus; (2) in application to mental pathology; (3) in beginning a scientific treatment of hypnotism and suggestion."

TELEGRAPHING AROUND THE WORLD.

PERHAPS the most noteworthy, and almost certainly the most striking feat in telegraphy ever accomplished was that performed on Saturday, May 16, at the Electrical Exposition in New York, when special despatches were sent over telegraphic circuits arranged as nearly as possible around the earth. One message was sent by Chauncey M. Depew and a second by President E. D. Adams, of the Niagara Falls Power Company. Both of these went by two different routes. First they traveled via Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Montreal, Canso, and London. From London the message was cabled to Lisbon and Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, Bombay, Madras, Singapore, Shanghai, Nagasaki, and Tokyo, and



MAP OF THE ROUTE OF THE TELEGRAPH CIRCUITS.

then repeated back to Mr. Edison's box in the Exposition hall. The second route was to Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Galveston, Mexico, San Juan, Nicaragua, St. Eloma, Ecuador, Chorilles, Peru, Valparaiso, Chile, thence over the Andes Mountains to Buenos Ayres, and then by cable, via Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, and St. Vincent, to Lisbon. From Lisbon it went over the cables of the Eastern Company, about 1,000 miles, to Penzance, England; thence over the Western Union cables via Canso to New York, about 4,000 miles.

From *The Electrical World*, May 23, to which we are indebted for the foregoing itineraries, we also quote the following paragraphs descriptive of details of the feat:

"In order to make the affair memorable, sections of the following famous circuits were incorporated into one circuit and interpolated in the lines of the Postal Telegraph Company, over which the messages were sent: First, a section of the wire over which Prof. S. F. B. Morse sent the first message by means of the Morse telegraph. Second, a section of the wire over which audible speech was transmitted by means of the telephone for the first time by Prof. Alexander Graham Bell. Third, a section of the Atlantic cable over which the first cable message was sent across the ocean by Cyrus W. Field. Fourth, an Edison plug and a section of the wire by which was lighted the first incandescent lamp from an electric-lighting station. Fifth, section of the first trolley-circuit put up at Richmond, Va., by F. J. Sprague. Sixth, section of the wire through which the current of electricity was sent by President Cleveland when he opened the World's Fair at Chicago. Seventh, section of the wire used in the first demonstration of vacuum-tube lighting. Eighth, section of the cable through which the first current of electricity was transmitted from the Niagara Falls Power plant. These pieces of historic circuits were loaned by Mr. William J. Hammer, of New York."

As the messages started on their journeys a cannon on the roof of the Exposition building was fired, and the current was turned into a vacuum-tube, which continued to glow while they were on

their way. During the time that elapsed between the sending and receiving of the messages, Mr. Depew made an address on the wonders of electricity and the recent progress that has been made in its use. As the address went on, announcements were made from time to time of the progress of the messages. We quote again from the account already mentioned:

"He had been speaking but a few minutes when Mr. Edison announced in his box that the messages that had gone over the Postal and Commercial lines had gone through London, after traversing the American continent and crossing the Atlantic Ocean. Another gun was fired on the roof of the building at this announcement, and still another when, not long after, the messages were reported at Bombay. In fifty minutes from the time it was sent from the Exposition Hall Mr. Depew's message to Mr. Adams went to Tokyo in Japan and was repeated back, the despatch being received by Mr. Edison.

"President Adams's message, which left the hall at 8:40, was received back at 9:42.

"In the mean time Mr. Tinker had sent the messages over the Western Union circuit at 8:34 and had received them back at 8:58, after they had traversed this country and South America and crossed it and the ocean twice.

"The first message to arrive was the Depew message, which had gone the South American route over the Western Union lines. It was received at 8:58 o'clock, having been 21½ minutes making its journey.

"The next message that was heard from was the Depew message returning from Tokyo. It had covered the journey to Japan and back in just 50 minutes.

"The Adams message beat this by two minutes, coming in at 9:30 o'clock, and having been sent at 8:42.

"A large outline map of the world hung from the gallery. The points at which the telegrams were repeated were indicated on the map by an incandescent lamp. In this way the audience were enabled to trace the course of the messages and appreciate the vast distances involved."

PROFESSOR LANGLEY'S FLYING-MACHINE.

PROFESSOR LANGLEY'S remarkable experiments with a large model aerodrome or "flying-machine" have already been alluded to in these columns. The first authoritative statement regarding them from the inventor himself is in the form of a letter to the editor of *Science*, May 22, and runs as follows:

"After having published some investigations in aerodynamics ('Experiments in Aerodynamics' and 'The Internal Work of the Wind'), I have made further experiments on the practical application of these conclusions, in the construction of an actual aerodrome or flying-machine, upon a scale sufficient to admit of the employment of a steam-engine of between one- and two-horse power. I have never given any account of these experiments, as I have wished first to attain such a complete control of the flight as would insure its being automatically directed in a horizontal course, in any desired azimuth; but in view of the demands upon my time, which render it uncertain how far I can continue my personal attention to the completion of this object, I have yielded to the request of my valued friend, Mr. Graham Bell, to authorize the publication of a general statement of the results thus far obtained.

"Let me add, in explanation, that the scale of the construction did not admit of any apparatus for condensing the steam or economizing the water, which, therefore, could only be carried in sufficient quantity for a very short flight. This difficulty is peculiar to the scale on which the experiment is conducted, and does not present itself in a larger construction."

"Professor Bell has shown me his letter, which follows."

This letter is immediately followed by the communication from Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, to which allusion is made in the final sentence of Professor Langley's letter, and which we also quote, as follows:

"Last Wednesday, May 6, I witnessed a very remarkable experiment with Professor Langley's aerodrome on the Potomac River; indeed, it seemed to me that the experiment was of such historical importance that it should be made public.

"I am not at liberty to give an account of all the details, but the main facts I have Professor Langley's consent for giving you, and they are as follows:

"The aerodrome or 'flying-machine' in question, was of steel, driven by a steam-engine. It resembled an enormous bird, soaring in the air with extreme regularity in large curves, sweeping steadily upward in a spiral path, the spirals with a diameter of perhaps 100 yards, until it reached a height of about 100 feet in the air at the end of a course of about half a mile, when the steam gave out, the propellers which had moved it stopped, and then, to my further surprise, the whole, instead of tumbling down, settled as slowly and gracefully as it is possible for any bird to do, touched the water without any damage, and was immediately picked out and ready to be tried again.

"A second trial was like the first, except that the machine went in a different direction, moving in one continuous gentle ascent as it swung around in circles, like a great soaring bird. At one time it seemed to be in danger, as its course carried it over a neighboring wooded promontory, but apprehension was immediately allayed as it passed 25 or 30 feet above the tops of the highest trees there, and ascending still further its steam finally gave out again, and it settled into the waters of the river, not quite a quarter of a mile from the point at which it arose.

"No one could have witnessed these experiments without being convinced that the practicability of mechanical flight had been demonstrated."

Experiment with Rotary Motion.—An interesting experiment described in *Invention* illustrates the stability given to a moving body by rotating or spinning it rapidly, as in the case of a rifle-bullet. The experiment can be made by any cyclist when cleaning his machine. "Assuming the front wheel is detached, lay it upon the floor and, keeping the axle vertical by the hand, give the wheel a vigorous spin. The axle remains unaffected, the wheel running in the ball-races. Now lift the wheel by means of the axle and put the left hand under the wheel and catch the other end of the axle. You now have a horizontally revolving wheel, and you will be astonished to find how difficult it is to turn the wheel into a vertical position as long as the spinning continues. Let this cease and you can do as you like with the wheel, but give it a vigorous spin and you will find, whatever position it was then in, it will show the perversity of a pig if you attempt to change it. In making this experiment, get a good grip, as it throws a very considerable strain on the arms and feels, indeed, as tho one were struggling with some aerial wrestler. Imagine now a shot starting on its course with this rotary motion; if it meets an obstruction fairly and squarely, the forward motion will be somewhat arrested, but the boring action due to rotation will give it a terrible penetrating power. Again, suppose it strikes at a slight angle and you may think it will glance off like a stone from a smooth piece of walling. The new force, however, here comes into play, and most decidedly objects to the alteration of direction, thereby causing penetration that would be quite impossible under other circumstances. After making the above experiment, you will find you have a much-increased respect for a shot fired from a rifled barrel."

Proper Time for Cutting Timber.—"The Economic Society of Westphalia," says *Cosmos*, "has been attempting to determine experimentally the most fitting time to cut down trees. To this end four beams were shaped from four red-ash trees of the same age, which had grown in the same soil and had equally sound wood, but had been cut each in a different month, from December to March. These were loaded with equal weights, and it was found that the resistance to the load was greatest in the case of the wood cut in December, being less by 12 per cent. for

the January wood, by 20 per cent. for that cut in February, and by 30 per cent. for the March wood. Two ash-trees of the same size having been buried in moist soil, it was shown that the one that had been cut in February rotted in eight years, while in that which had been cut in December the wood preserved its hardness after sixteen years in the earth. Two wheels whose spokes had been cut respectively in December and February presented a great difference in durability. The first lasted six years, while the second was unfit for service at the end of two years. It follows from this that the appropriate time for cutting timber to be used for construction is the month of December, and it seems that the period of cutting should by no means be prolonged into January."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A Poisonous Orchid.—A comparatively common orchid, the *Cypripedium spectabile*, one of the oldest of cultivated species, has been discovered by Mr. D. E. MacDougal, according to the *Revue Scientifique*, April 4, to possess decided poisonous properties. "These properties," says the *Revue*, "are localized in the leaves and stems; they manifest themselves by a special cutaneous irritation in those who are so imprudent as to handle the orchid in question. This irritation recalls that which appears in persons who have handled *Rhus* [poison ivy]. The substance that causes the effects consists of an oily matter secreted by the glandular hairs. This matter is found, as in the Chinese primrose, deposited between the cellular wall and the cuticle of the terminal cellule of the hair; it is set free by the rupture of the cuticle. This poisonous substance seems to perform the function of protecting the reproductive portion of the plant, for the virulence of the poison and the quantity secreted increase as the plant develops and attain a maximum during the formation of the seeds."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE metric system is being discussed by correspondents in the *London Times*. "Those opposing the metric system seem to be in the majority," says *Science*, in referring to this fact, "but the arguments used seem to be mostly trivial or absurd."

PROF. ELIHU THOMSON, the well-known electrician, recently fractured the bone of his leg just above the ankle. "He has been an enthusiastic investigator of the Röntgen discovery," says *The Electrical Review*, "and after the fracture was set had an X-ray picture taken of it. The result was very satisfactory, showing the surgical adjustment of the bone to be most perfect and only a fine line showing the break."

IN a recent correspondence in the *London Standard*, "A Smoker" recommends that all cigar-ends, etc., should be placed where they can be readily seen and picked up by poor people or that they should be collected and given away wholesale. "Such a suggestion," says *The Lancet*, "is to be most strongly condemned from most points of view, and more especially from the medical. Most medical men have seen diseases of the worst type accidentally acquired through drinking out of an infected cup or smoking an infected pipe, and to encourage the smoking of other people's cigar-ends is at the best to encourage a disgusting practise which may often end disastrously to those who indulge in it."

THE first of the two annual *Conversations* of the London Royal Society was held on May 6. "The exhibits," says *Science*, "included X-ray photographs by Messrs. Swinton, Jackson, and Sydney Rowland. Mr. F. E. Ives exhibited his method of color photography, and Professor Mendola gave a demonstration by means of the electric lantern of Professor Lippmann's color photographs by the interferential method. Professor Worthington showed photographs of the splashes produced by a falling drop of water taken with the electric spark, the exposure being less than three millionths of a second. A method was shown by which two or three thousand copies of a photograph can be printed, developed, and fixed in an hour. The exhibits seem to have been largely in photography, but in addition Professor Dewar repeated his experiments with liquid air, and the new binocular field-glasses and stereo-telescopes of Mr. Carl Zeiss were exhibited."

LONG FASTS.—"Without paying attention to the freaks of the modern dime-museum fasters," says *The National Druggist*, which were succeeded by feats of gluttony almost as remarkable as their fasts would have been had they been entirely above suspicion of fraud, some very remarkable instances of fasting have been recorded. In an earthquake, near Naples, some time ago, a young man was buried in a cellar, by the building, in which he was, tumbling in ruins. At least fifteen days elapsed before he was reached, when he was found to be still living, and subsequently recovered, and is living to-day (or was a short time ago). Another instance is related where a number of workmen were descending a pit, and a short distance before they reached the bottom an accident happened to the hoisting apparatus. As a result they were buried by the debris. Fourteen days elapsed before they were reached, when they were found unconscious but still living, and on being brought to the top and cared for, all recovered. The secret of the long continuance of life in this case is supposed to be that they were early rendered unconscious, and remained in this condition the greater part of the time that they were buried."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ON THE REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

A VERY earnest consideration of the question of the reunion of Christendom is contributed to *The Nineteenth Century* by the Right Hon. Viscount Halifax, who recently had a conference with the Pope on this subject. In the course of his argument the writer touches upon what he believes to be the real reason why so many who yield to none in their desire for union are in practise lukewarm, indifferent, or even hostile to any attempt to bring it about. They say, he observes, that such union is impossible, that it is outside the range of practical politics, that it is utopian, that it is a dream, or that it involves the compromise of essential truth; that he must be sanguine indeed who believes that, on one side, the separated Protestant communions of the world are ever likely to come back to the ancient creeds of Christendom, or that, on the other, the Roman Church will ever contemplate the reunion of Christendom, except on terms of absolute submission to herself, inconsistent with principles held alike by the Church of England and the ancient churches of the East. To quote:

"In regard to the non-conformist bodies in England, I believe that if churchmen in England were sufficiently true to their own principles to be able to deal boldly and fearlessly with what is *essential* and what is *non-essential*; if they would realize that because we believe grace is given in the sacraments of the church we need not therefore deny the working of God by and through means which to us seem to fall short of the terms of Christ's institution, but merely to ask that for the sake of peace and unity those who are so circumstanced would take steps to legitimize their position and make it secure from our point of view as well as from their own, much might be done. It is not retractions in regard to the past, but affirmations in regard to the present, that are wanted.

"Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, not long ago preached a noble sermon on this point and well indicated the spirit in which such a subject ought to be treated. What is wanted is that all pride and self-assertion, everything but a desire for peace and truth, should be put away on both sides, and that, *mutatis mutandis*, and allowing for the essential differences between the two cases, we should make the sort of approaches to our non-conformist brethren in England, and treat them in the same spirit that we should wish our Roman brethren to adopt toward us.

"We want a little imagination on both sides, to put ourselves in the position of others, and to see how different the same things may appear to those who approach them from opposite points of view, to find out the real sense in which words are used, and to see if those phrases which at first sight appear to be the most unorthodox are not, after all, susceptible of an orthodox meaning. Let me give an illustration.

"In the Gorham controversy, Mr. Goode, afterward Dean of Ripon, said: 'The great and all-important doctrine to be contended for is, that an adult is not necessarily in a state of spiritual regeneration because he was baptized as an infant.' Could anything sound more heterodox than this? But, if Mr. Goode meant, as he probably did, that an adult who has been baptized is not necessarily in a state of grace, and may require a solid and entire conversion, notwithstanding the gift of God in baptism, what Christian instructed in the faith would contend with him?

"In regard to reunion with Rome (and the following remarks, *mutatis mutandis*, apply equally well to the question of reunion with the Orthodox Eastern Church), I can not believe that it is as difficult as it is thought by some. In one sense, if we dwell on the ignorance and prejudices which so largely exist on both sides, it seems impossible to entertain much hope. But, on the other hand, it is just the amount of ignorance and prejudice which encumbers the question that makes it possible to hope for the best and largest results, if both sides could once be induced to seriously consider the subject.

"The greater the amount of misunderstanding, the greater hope there is of what may be effected by explanations; and it is just because so much is claimed on both sides over and above what is strictly *de fide* that, given a real desire for peace, a de-

termination on both sides to allow the widest possible latitude in regard to all that was not strictly of obligation, a recognition on one side that we may believe much to be true which it is not necessary to insist upon as terms of communion, with a corresponding recognition on the other that we are not bound to object to much which others may believe and do because it does not commend itself to us—I believe there is much more hope of reunion than some people appear to think."

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

THE recent criticism of Emperor Wilhelm of Germany telling the clergy of the country not to meddle with politics, as it was none of their concern, has been called forth especially by the agitation of the advocates of Christian Socialism, which is now so prominent a factor in the religious and social world of the Fatherland. The criticism is all the more surprising because in his younger days, when the present Emperor was plain Prince Wilhelm, he was a warm friend of Stöcker's Christian Socialist movement and participated in its deliberations. A meeting of its friends in the house of Count Waldersee, when both Prince Wilhelm, and his wife were present, just shortly before the death of Emperor Frederick, at the time resulted in a hot discussion between friend and foe throughout the Empire. The present criticism, however, is in line with the late utterances of the Superior Ecclesiastical Consistory, the high church court in Prussia, which declared that preachers should abstain from politics and preach only the Gospel. The present active participation of the German clergy in political and social propaganda is the result of the conviction, especially strong in the circles that are theologically liberal and unorthodox, that Christianity's call and vocations should consist in solving the great practical questions of social and economic life, and not in the propagation merely of religious and ethical truths. The great organ of this movement is *Die Hilfe*, a well-edited journal controlled by Pastor Naumann. At the recent Protestant convention in Berlin, representing the more liberal sections of the church from the entire Empire, Sec. Dr. Kirmess delivered an address on the new and modern Socialism, which is being spread in tens of thousands of copies, and is practically a program of the ideas and ideals of the propaganda. The leading thoughts of the address are these:

The father of Christian Socialism is ex-Court Preacher Stöcker, who attempted to establish such a movement among the laboring-men, the object being to ameliorate their condition in accordance with Christian principles, and thus utilize that element of truth in Socialism for the good of Christianity and the church. Stöcker's effort did not end in permanent success. He allied himself with the political Conservatives, made use of the anti-Semitic agitation, and aimed to serve the cause of a churchly orthodoxy. In the department of ecclesiastical politics the movement was not without some success, as was seen in the victory of the orthodox elements in the church elections in Berlin. In other respects Stöcker's influence has not brought the workingman into closer relations to the church. It is the merit of Naumann to have severed the social movement along Christian lines from the direct connection with the traditional interests of the church. Recently Stöcker too has dissolved his connection with the conservatives. The question now is, whether these two leaders could not now unite in their program. This seems scarcely possible in the long run. The differences in the theological views of the two men could scarcely be reconciled. Naumann is a modern theologian, altho he formerly was orthodox. In his eyes there exists only a conservative and a social Christianity, and the latter is the Christianity of Jesus Christ. This it is that Naumann aims to preach and propagate with all his power, the original Gospel of the Founder of Christian faith stripped of the additions of later developments and ages. On account of the mistrust entertained by the general run of workingmen to the official church it is the effort now to utilize for the laboring classes the great teachings of Christ without bringing them into closer subordination to the traditional church and its tenets. Even with this the working-

man and the church stand in need of each other. For the workman's struggle is in reality only a battle for the right to an ethical personality. Social democracy, on the other hand, suppresses this right. Hence the laboring-man can find only in the church that which he needs and aims to get. On the other hand, it is certain that the fate of the church is dependent on its power in the laboring population. Up to the present time it was believed that prosperity and success in the religious and ecclesiastical world depended upon the educated classes, and that from this source too came the corresponding decay. But this is false. For in the first case, the example of the higher classes is now no longer a model for the masses; and, in the second, the higher classes no longer are willing to act in the capacity of models in this regard.

The question arises whether the Christian Social propaganda can set up only moral and social ideals, or can also have an economic program. Stöcker has had such a program for many years; the younger party under Naumann's leadership are yet undecided in this regard. But is it allowed in the name of Christianity to insist upon a certain economic scheme? Many deny this. It is incorrect to do so in the name of Christianity as such. Every economic system can be carried out in a Christian or un-Christian way, and a system that under certain circumstances can be fairly called Christian would under other circumstances be the very opposite.

Christian socialism, in order to carry out its program, must proceed to the organization of a political party in order to have its social ideals transformed into active life. Yet such a union with a particular party is often a matter of doubtful wisdom. The party in question would of a necessity have to be a workingman's party, and this would bring the latter into pronounced opposition to the other classes of society in the Christian congregations, and also to the non-churchly elements of the social democratic party. In this way the Christian congregation would be rent asunder. Then, too, such a political party might lose sight of the moral duties which it would have if it were purely Christian and not political. This danger, over against Stöcker's identification of his movement with a certain party, has been recognized by Naumann, who accordingly urges for the future a separation of the adherents of Christian Socialism into a monarchistic-socialistic and into a purely religious party.

Among the legitimate aims and purposes of Christian Socialism is the right at all times to draw attention to the social ills of the times. This had better be done through the congregation itself, or through their representatives in the ecclesiastical government. Where this can not be done by the whole body of Christians as such, it should be done by volunteer organizations within the church, whose practical aims should be to cultivate love to the poor and an interest in social thought among the wealthy. Then the pastors should engage in the study of social problems, and utilize practically the fruits of others' study in pulpit and pastoral work. The real purpose of all should be the propaganda of truth, love, and charity. In addition, the Christian Socialists should serve religious and ethical purposes. The real truths of true Christianity must be taught and inculcated; and, from a moral point of view, all the social questions that vex and perplex society should be solved in accordance with these principles. The legislation of the state should be made friendly to the lower classes. Then, too, Christian Socialism can see to it that in public representatives of Christianity only such are chosen who are the best exponents of its truth. If such ideals are realized then Christianity and Socialism will not be antagonistic but will labor together for the highest welfare of mankind.

ENGLISH SCHOOL REFORMS.

SIR JOHN GORST, British Minister of education, has introduced in the House of Commons a bill for the reform of the school-laws of England and Wales which will be hotly contested by the Opposition. Its provisions are as follows: Separate educational departments for the counties; the statutory committees to administer the funds; the voluntary schools to receive higher grants for non-paying pupils, the money to be applied to raising the salaries of teachers; the "school age" to be raised to the age of twelve; religious instruction to be given in every school if a reasonable number of parents demand it.

The bill is received with much satisfaction by religious communities, especially the Church of England and the Catholic Church, as it goes in some instances beyond their hopes. They have the support of all Conservative and reactionary elements, who consider that religious instruction is necessary for the preservation of the empire. "It may be said, at least," says *The Times*, "that a well-considered effort has been made to save the voluntary schools from extinction, and this, as Sir John Gorst conclusively showed, is an object of national importance."

The St. James's Gazette regards the opposition to the bill as another instance of the manner in which the Liberals and Radicals set at nought public opinion if it crosses their views. That paper says:

"It will not be easy to make an outcry about denominational bigotry over a bill which allows any 'reasonable' number of parents to arrange for their children to receive what religious education they please. If the Progressives say that this means putting the teaching into the hands of the clergy, that is only an admission that in the majority of cases a reasonable number of parents would be found who like to see their children taught religion by the parson. We are in presence of one of those painful conjunctures in which the popular party prefers not to trust to popular opinion."

The Morning Post urges the Ministry to "strike while the iron is hot," and believes that the bill can be passed during the present session.

Among the Opposition papers the fear is great that the public-school system will be overthrown by the proposed changes. That the bill may pass is not regarded as improbable, because it contains provisions which even the Radicals consider judicious. *The Morning Leader*, London, says:

"The bill must be opposed strenuously by all Liberals. In saying this we do not ignore the fact that there are good points in it. There is the raising of the age of school attendance, the fact that poor law and industrial schools are to come under the ordinary elementary education system, and also the obligation to spend the 'drink money,' as it is termed, on secondary education. All this is good, and it has been consistently and persistently advocated by the Radicals for years. But all this could easily have been obtained without the bill. It is the financial part which is the worst—the insidious scheme to ruin Board schools and to save the churchman from having to pay for his own fads. That is what makes it a thoroughly bad bill, and one which must be fought against to the bitter end."

The Weekly Register (Catholic) does not see that this makes the bill "bad," as many, perhaps the majority of people, favor religious instruction. This paper says:

"Sir John Gorst has taken the nettle in both his hands; and we congratulate him on coming through the ordeal unstung. Our congratulations do not stop there. We offer them with our homage to the Bishops, who have labored indefatigably at a dull and, as it once seemed, an unpromising task; to the clergy, who have borne the brunt of the anxiety attending the maintaining of the schools; and to the laity—the well-to-do, who have made sacrifices of purse; and the poor, who will now no longer feel that their children suffer, for the sake of their faith, disadvantages in the conditions of their schooling."

Among the advanced Radicals and Socialists the bill is regarded as a curtailment of freedom. Robert Blatchford writes in *The Clarion*, London:

"I am neither an atheist nor a hater of religion, but when I send my children to learn grammar, I don't want the church catechism thrown in with it, any more than I should expect the man who taught them shoemaking, for instance, to mix it with instruction on the tenets of Esoteric Buddhism. Still the religious bigots can not be got to see that, and I could find it in my heart to forgive them, only I have a suspicion that most of them are more anxious about the political than the theological value of the doctrines they fight for. Neither the English nor the Catholic churches doubt the efficiency of Board-School instruction, apart from the teaching of religion, but both want to supplement that

teaching with so-called religious instruction, which is in the main intended to teach the young idea to 'honor and obey the Queen and all that are put in authority under her, to submit ourselves to all our governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters, and to order ourselves lowly and reverently to all our betters'—which is a quotation from the church catechism. Now, I don't want my children taught to submit to and reverence anybody or anything, until they have learned to judge whether their social betters are worthy of reverence, and I don't see why they should be so taught."

Abroad Sir John Gorst's proposals are also severely criticized. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, has no doubts that it tends to lower the state of public instruction by assisting sectarianism. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, thinks England can ill afford to allow a reduction in her educational standard. This paper regards a liberal education of the masses as impossible under church supervision. It says:

"The road to hell is paved with good intentions' is a true saying that may well be applied here. For the promise of the clergy to improve the schools under their care is not likely to be kept. Gorst himself has been forced to acknowledge that able teachers have been dismissed because they dared not only to teach history and geography, but even natural history, that abomination of the churches. The reactionary elements regard instruction in the three R's as sufficient for the lower classes, and do not like to see not too much of it, either. Gorst had to acknowledge that only twenty-five per cent. of the people who went to parish schools could read and write well; ten per cent. were unable to do simple multiplication and division! There is no doubt that it is intended to do away with the undenominational school altogether, for one clause of the bill provides that religious instruction must be given in any board-school if a certain percentage of the parents demand it. The most curious thing is that the Government does not accept the offer of the Anglican and Catholic bishops to guarantee private funds for schools which will receive assistance from the state, and that no minimum is mentioned of the amount of knowledge pupils of denominational schools must possess."

PROTESTANT RIGHTS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

ABOUT two years ago a committee was appointed by the Methodist Ministers' Meeting, of Chicago, to communicate with the Roman Catholic authorities at Rome and elsewhere relative to the religious condition and treatment of Protestants in the republics of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia. It was represented that these people were laboring under "oppressive disabilities that affect not only the profession of their faith and the public worship of God according to the dictates of their consciences, but also their civil and inalienable right to be legally married without being compelled to forswear their religious convictions." A letter was sent to the Pope requesting him to secure for these Protestants "the same liberty of conscience that is enjoyed by Roman Catholics of this country." Letters were also written to Archbishop Ireland and Cardinal Satolli. Inquiries were made as requested and the result has been communicated through Cardinal Gibbons to the Chicago committee in the following letter:

ROME, November 30, 1895.

"To Cardinal James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.

"MOST REVEREND AND EMINENT SIR:—In consequence of previous interviews held with your eminence, I wrote, of which fact you were informed on the 12th of June, 1895, to the apostolic delegate for the republics of Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador to obtain precise information as to the legal status of Protestants there regarding the free exercise of religious worship and the celebration of marriages.

"The (pontifical) representative of the Holy See promptly complied with my request; and now I am in a position to state that the Protestants in Peru, far from being restricted in the free exercise of their worship, are rather accorded a larger degree of toleration than is compatible with a strict construction of the political constitution of these countries. This is evidenced by the

fact that in Peru, especially in the cities of Lima and Callao, there are several Anglican and Methodist chapels, where weekly conferences are held.

"As to the solemnization of marriages, the delegate informs me that, while the constitution of Peru recognizes no other form as valid than that prescribed by the Council of Trent, Protestants do, as a matter of fact, wed with religious ceremony in presence of their ministers, and civilly before the consuls and ambassadors of their respective countries.

"The same condition of things relative to marriage exists in Bolivia and Ecuador, where the exercise of religious worship is regulated by special constitutional enactments, with which, however, the Holy See can not interfere.

"Having in due time received from your eminence the representations of the Rev. John Lee, I deem it opportune to communicate to you the results of my inquiries, so that you may, according to your judgment, transmit them to the reverend gentleman.

"I am pleased to renew to you the sense of profound reverence, humbly kissing your hand, and I honor myself, reaffirm myself, your eminence's most humble, devoted, and true servant.

"M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA."

The following are comments of Protestant papers on this correspondence. *The Methodist* (Protestant, Baltimore) says:

"Here then is an organization that is loud in its denunciation of bigotry and intolerance when an effort is made to stop sectarian appropriations by the legislatures of States and by Congress, that poses as a paragon of tolerance and charity, and yet refuses to lift its voice or do a single act to relieve the most inexcusable and prodigious religious intolerance outside of a heathen country. Well does the committee that conducted the correspondence add:

"It is, indeed, a sad spectacle in this enlightened age that an institution claiming to be a moral and religious power in the world should refuse to lift a finger toward sweeping away what a Roman Catholic editor in this city terms 'odious religious restrictions,' and to which an aged English statesman applies the language 'horrible and revolting.'"

The Observer (Cumberland Presbyterian, St. Louis) says: after quoting from Cardinal Rampolla's letter:

"Who but an intolerant Romanist could have conceived that this reply was anything but an insult? While admitting the very wrongs complained of, this ecclesiastical tyrant appears to be unconscious that he is guilty of duplicity. It is perfectly proper, according to his notion, that none but Roman Catholic marriages should be recognized as legal and valid. It does not matter to him that the laws of priest-ridden Peru do not permit Protestants to worship God except at the peril of their lives. The truth is that religious freedom exists nowhere except in countries which have risen up in rebellion against the authority of the Pope of Rome. In not one country on the earth has Rome volunteered to grant religious freedom to her subjects."

The Christian Standard (Disciples, Cincinnati) concludes an editorial on the subject as follows:

"Incidentally, the hierarchy through its best representatives is shown up in no enviable light. The reluctant correspondence, the avoidance of definite and positive statements, the failure to answer the letters, tell of cowardice and hypocrisy greater than we were willing to believe existed among the powers of even this corrupt church. The Methodist preachers of Chicago have, through their wisdom and patience, put the whole world under obligation for their skilful unmasking of the pretensions of Rome."

The North and West (Presbyterian, Minneapolis) refers to the correspondence in these words:

"It is a sound doctrine that the Pope 'can not interfere' with civil constitutions. In that case he will not resist the growing sense of fair play in the South American republics. 'Toleration' implies subordination rather than liberty. It is a better word than persecution, but it is only half-way to brotherhood. If the liberal Catholics in the United States want to command the confidence of the North Americans, they will do well to bring no little pressure upon their South American brethren to grant civil liberty to all churches and religious convictions alike. This they are constrained to do, and altho very much remains to be accomplished we rejoice that a beginning is made."

ROMANES'S RETURN TO FAITH.

A TRUE man of science was George John Romanes, whose wife has now written and edited his "Life and Letters." He had the true scientific temper, insatiable in the appetite for facts, eager to put all statements to proof. A contributor to *The Quarterly Review*, under the title of "Through Scientific Doubt to Faith," says that the mental progress of Mr. Romanes may be distinguished by four stages. We summarize his statement. Starting from a traditional orthodoxy, Romanes, in the first place, parted from his religion on a supposed theoretic necessity; the fortunes of Christianity were staked on an argument from design which seemed to be contradicted by enlarged knowledge. Secondly, Romanes looked for a new religion which should be on better terms with modern science. The third stage through which he passed was agnosticism. From this he entered a fourth stage—the examination of faith as a fact, and the clear appreciation of the necessity of faith. "The change from an abstract to a practical study of faith," remarks the writer, "is indeed one of the hardest and most important steps." In this connection he says of Romanes:

"Those who regard his history only from the outside might be tempted to explain his final return to faith by the overpowering force, acting upon a sinking life, of the desire to find happiness in religion. Such an explanation is erroneous and inadequate. If the wish to believe must be credited with his later movements, it must be credited also with his earlier. The desire remained when Romanes was in the full vigor of strength and happiness; it belonged no more to the physical weakness of the close of life than to the exuberant power of successful manhood; tho working in a different manner, it characterized equally the beginning and the end of the long struggle between rationalism and assent."

The writer goes deep into the life and motives of his subject, tracing him closely through a labyrinth of scientific speculation, and finally comes to say of him:

"Under suffering he began to seek more eagerly the outlet of love. When pain came most heavily on himself, he ceased to judge God for pain in nature. For him, as apparently for St. Paul, his own pain interpreted that of the world and gave the clew to hope. The pressure of his calamity was felt as a most bitter trial; yet it led to a daily growth of inward strength. There were moments of passionate regret for work undone, and, in the early stages of his illness, a fervent desire to recover in order that he might prove his resolution by action. But he never faltered in his manly resignation. He often reverted to the feeling that he had been distracted from the life of Christian thought and work which he had promised himself in early youth, and now regarded as his proper line of development. He would willingly have recovered the track and completed his task, not, as he often said, with any thought of the ulterior advantages of faith, but to have the happiness of knowing God and seeing Him as He is. Yet the track had been recovered and the task was truly accomplished. His friends heard from him many new and penetrating expressions of belief while he was still, at times, discussing its merits. For those who warm themselves at the fireside of faith, he had worked as miners work, who labor in darkness throughout the day. Yet, assuredly, he will not be the poorer by one hour of the light."

"Romanes felt an admiration for Christianity, which a severe criticism might, at one time, have treated as artistic only. The feeling was always more than that, and not it gave its special help. That beauty of the Faith must mean something; why was its influence to be disregarded? Did it not rest on something deep and real in man and nature? Why was the Gospel story so natural to the human heart? Why could we find no flaw in the Person there presented? Were His words, after all, the words of truth, telling the mind of God more surely than any reading of nature? And the final Tragedy—would it not, if once believed, solve that obstinate mystery of pain and failure, and show finally how God can love and let us suffer? To have faith in this, would be to solve the great contradiction of speculative theism. Still what a tremendous thing it is to believe! Day after day he concluded that it was reasonable and coherent and yet each day re-

coiled from the thought of it as a fact, only to be pressed up to it again by the continued effort toward theism."

We quote the closing thoughts:

"Our purpose was to trace a mental development, the course of a real life spent in the arduous battle of belief. But, as a mental development, how uninteresting is this conclusion of faith that never completely triumphed over speculative difficulty, this gain of sufficient but not wholly victorious hope, which can not solve all mental mysteries, but yet frankly resigns itself to childlike trust in a Person! Here is not the ideal end of a philosopher's search of truth. It is only the pursuit, by a brilliant man of science, of a path whose first steps were known in childhood. We had expected something new and special, some peculiar train of thought, some fresh solution of our perplexities, some dramatic abandonment of science. But instead of logical novelties, or revolutions in mental jurisdiction, we find only a new freedom of the old powers, an addition to the material on which the judgment works, gained by the ancient way of faith. Metaphysically and in form, the end is undramatic. The interest lies in the content of the form, in the knowledge, not the theory of knowledge. Let us rather say that it lies in the power obtained, in the life to which access is gained—at first with hesitating steps, then with growing confidence, as each day brought its opportunities for obedience to a voice which seemed rightly to command submission."

Growth of the Disciples of Christ.—"The most remarkable instance of [church] growth in five years," says Mr. H. K. Carroll, in *The Forum*, "is that of the Disciples of Christ. This denomination, which is particularly strong in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Texas, was so little known to the rest of the country when Mr. Garfield became President that it was for years thereafter spoken of as the denomination to which President Garfield belonged. It is in spirit, doctrine, and practise not unlike the regular Baptists, from which denomination the Campbells and many others withdrew when the Disciples of Christ came into existence in the early part of the present century. It was organized as a movement 'to restore the lost unity of believers and so of the Church of Christ by a return in doctrine, ordinance, and life to the religion definitely outlined' in the New Testament. It has no human creed, taking the Bible as its rule of faith and practise. Like the Baptists, the Disciples hold to immersion as the proper mode of baptism, and to the baptism of believers only. Unlike the Baptists, they baptize for the remission of sins, and celebrate the Lord's Supper every Sunday. It is not easy to arrive definitely at the secret of its growth, altho the fact of the growth is clear enough. In 1880 it reported 350,000 members; in fifteen years, therefore, it has considerably more than doubled itself. The increase is at the rate of nearly 164 per cent. Their own idea of the secret of their success is because their plea is for Christian unity, their basis a Scriptural, union basis, their zeal in evangelization, and their plain, direct preaching."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Roman Catholic Church authorities in St. Louis, it is reported, will soon formally forbid their co-religionists to sing in Protestant church choirs. The church objects to attendance by its members at Protestant church services. Singing in the choir is, of course, a worse offense, as that is participation in the services.

A NEWSPAPER published in Jerusalem, printed in the Hebrew language, states that Dr. Bless, Supervisor of the Palestine Exploration Fund, has lately discovered, near Mount Zion, the exact course of the city walls of Jerusalem built before and during the Roman era; also a number of vases and mosaics of high historical value.

THE efforts in England to reform abuses in the Established Church receive encouragement from churchmen on this side of the water. One of these great abuses is the sale of church patronage at auction. *The Churchman* of New York says: "The laity are by this excellent bill permitted to have a voice in the election of their minister."

ALTOGETHER, Turkey contains 223 foreign missionaries, and 1,094 native pastors and workers. Since 1821 America has sent to Turkey 350 missionaries. American missionary property is valued at \$2,300,000, and we send Turkey every year \$225,000. America has spent on Turkey from the beginning of our missions there until now at least \$10,000,000.

PROF. SHAILER MATTHEWS, in the *American Journal of Sociology*, discusses Jesus' teaching respecting the state, says: "Was then Jesus a socialist, a monarchist, a democrat? Again it must be said he was neither. He stands committed to no political teaching—He held Himself sternly to the duties of a preacher of religion and morals. It was enough when He had shown the fatherly monarchy of God and the fraternal obedience of men."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE SPANISH WAR-CLOUD.

THE case of the *Competitor* prisoners has produced the spectacle of two governments anxiously preventing the outbreak of a war which would be popular with a large section of their peoples. "Send a fleet down there," wrote a Chicago contemporary recently; "sink every Spanish vessel; blow up Morro Castle; take possession of Havana. There has been too much trifling and dillydallying." That is precisely how the Spaniards feel. The Spanish papers show that Spain as a nation has ceased to hope that a war with us can be prevented. The *Heraldo* says it is time for Canovas to do a little plain talking. "If his words would not be to the liking of the Yankees, his silence certainly is not to the liking of the Spaniards." The *Dia* says the country is getting tired of all this sort of thing. "Let's have war rather than stand any more insults," says this paper. The *Correo*, however, thinks Spain loses little by being generous to these prisoners. "Very well," writes the editor of the *Imparcial*, "let us be generous to such prisoners on some future occasion. In the present case it is impossible, as it would look as if the prisoners were pardoned because they are Americans, and not because the Spanish Government is courteously generous." He continues in another place:

"There is no international agreement by which better treatment is insured for Americans than for Spaniards within Spanish territory. If we give in now, more unjust demands will be made. The Yankees laugh at us, just as they did when Sherman, Morgan & Co. insulted Spain in terms both cowardly and idiotic. We must draw the line somewhere; if the war has to come, the sooner the better, before the Americans finish their preparations. If we continue to knuckle down, we will not only lose Cuba, but other nations will also think they can despoil us."

The *Ejército Español* thinks it is preposterous that "the power which assists the criminals should be allowed to protect them. Let the war come. If we lose, we lose with honor, which is better than appearing cowardly." The *Nacional* is the coolest of all. It asks the Spanish press not to work into the hands of the Americans by joining the sensational American press in the howl for war. The *Diario*, Barcelona, comforts itself with the thought that, if the war comes, it is none of Spain's seeking, and adds: "Right does sometimes go before might, and a big bully does not always win in a fight with a small but courageous adversary."

With the exception of the English papers, the European press is unanimous in its condemnation of the attitude of the United States. In England nearly all the papers which defended Jameson raise their voice in support of the *Competitor* prisoners. The *Times* thinks "a denial of justice to American citizens is certain to inflame American feeling to a dangerous extent," and the *Daily Graphic* says that "Englishmen can sympathize with the United States in the matter of the *Competitor* raid for that ill-starred enterprise bears no small resemblance to the action of Dr. Jameson in the South African Republic. The people of Cuba have been not less scandalously misgoverned than the Uitlanders of the Rand, and they have attracted in consequence large measure of pity on the American mainland." The Radical press fears that the United States is not quite unselfish in its attitude toward Spain, but sympathizes with the Cubans. This causes the *Daily Telegraph* to make the following observations:

"It is impossible not to admire the remarkable flexibility of political morals which enables the Radical press in this country, after solemnly lecturing the Chartered Company and its officers on the iniquity of their doings in the Transvaal, to express in an adjoining column their enthusiastic sympathy with the American Jamesons who make filibustering raids upon Cuba on behalf of an 'overtaxed and oppressed' population with whom they are connected by no tie of nationality whatever."

In Germany the outcome of a war between Spain and the United States is discussed, and a victory on our part is not regarded as certain. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks the idea that Spain is weak must be modified, as she shows more energy than many a power that is financially better situated. No colonial power has sent such a formidable array to revolting colonies as Spain has sent to Cuba. The *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*, Vienna, asks if Spain is to suffer for treating the American aborigines more humanely than other nations have treated them.

"It is true enough [continues that paper] that the Spaniards committed acts of which our civilization does not approve during the time of the conquest. But look at the deeds of the English in Africa in our own days! And the people of the United States—how have they treated the redskins? The United States was inhabited by millions of Indians, to-day hardly 40,000 are to be found. On the other hand Mexico has 6,000,000 Indians among her 12,000,000 inhabitants. In the Philippine Islands, too, rights and privileges are granted to the natives which they do not enjoy in the Dutch possession Java. If the administration of Cuba is not faultless, it is at least no worse than that of Spain proper, and Cuba, with the right to send representatives to the Spanish Parliament, has privileges of which Canada can not boast."

It is, however, in France where Spain receives the greatest encouragement. French sympathy with Spain is gradually assuming the same proportions which American sympathy with Cuba has reached. The *Temps*, *Gaulois*, and *Soir* assert that the United States can not be permitted to drive Spain from the Antilles. A writer in the *Correspondant*, Paris, says:

"At present the tendency of the people is in favor of complete independence, and it is not impossible that, if the insurrection is successful, there will be an end of the talk about annexation. On the other hand, if order can not be restored in the island in some way, many of the inhabitants will doubtless welcome annexation to the United States as a means of obtaining security. Thus much is certain: The independence of Cuba would result in a preponderance of American influence. Whatever may happen, the possibility of Spain losing Cuba must have a stirring effect in Europe. It would be a terrible blow to European influence in the Antilles and a new step toward the fulfilment of the American dream of driving the European nations altogether from the New World. Thanks to the blindness of the European nations and their tendency to quarrel among themselves, this dream may ultimately be realized."

François Coppée, in the *Petit Journal*, calls the nations of Latin descent to arms. Unless they assert themselves, he thinks, their race will be run in a short time. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"It is not easy for Sr. Canovas to satisfy the Americans and the Spaniards both. The latter justly regard the former as enemies without whose assistance the rebels could not succeed in keeping the field. It is not easy to see why the Americans who assist the insurgents should not be condemned to death. Their case is no better than that of Rhodes and Jameson. And that explains why the English interest themselves on their behalf. Is it not a singular coincidence, that both English-speaking nations manifest their desire to overthrow completely all established notions of justice and equity in the Transvaal and in Cuban affairs? Their tendency is to introduce in international politics principles which luckily are not yet recognized among civilized peoples, and we heartily indorse the statement of the *Temps*, which says that both the Transvaal and Spain have the sympathy of all nations that do not think it wise to grant to the Anglo-Saxon the right to go about filibustering on sea or land with impunity. In old Europe it is the rule that if the citizens of one state join in an insurrection in another, they must take the consequences, altho clemency may be asked for, but not demanded outright, in such cases. It is, however, only just to admit that Secretary Olney has behaved more correctly and shown greater regard for the rights of others than Mr. Chamberlain."

The *République Française*, Paris, in an article credited to its

late chief editor Meline, now Prime Minister of France, expresses itself to the following effect:

"Sr. Canovas has not only shown rare self-possession, he also proves that he recognizes the gravity of the situation. It is all very well to say that the United States has no more right to interfere in Cuba than in Canada. Spain must first try to crush the rebellion without being hampered by a war with the United States, however much the just pride of the Castilian may suffer under the ordeal. Canovas has shown himself a true statesman. For, altho Spain has undoubtedly the right to treat the filibusters to a court-martial, it is equally easy for her and quite consistent with her dignity to grant a respite in order to examine the pretensions which the United States bases upon the treaties of 1795 and 1877. The real danger lies not in the *Competitor* incident but in the persistent hostility of the United States. But Canovas's ability and energy may cause him to come out of the affair with honor and profit. For if he courteously acquiesces in the American demands, it is no more than his right to demand in return that the Washington authorities cease to favor American filibuster expeditions."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NASR-ED-DIN'S ASSASSINATION.

THE assassination of Shah Nasr-ed-Din of Persia, tho not an event likely to disturb the peace of Europe, has aroused much comment there. The late Shah was known personally to many people; he had visited Europe three times, and tried to introduce much of what he there saw in his own country. Religious freedom was introduced for all denominations except the Babis, a kind of Mohammedan Covenanters; a railroad was built and a fairly good postal service introduced. The Shah himself showed much interest in the fine arts, and tried his hand at literature, writing his impressions of his travels, and publishing a volume of poems. Yet he remained a semi-barbarous potentate, as many of the stories circulating about him show. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"The Shah was a Tartar, and Sir Henry Rawlison has described how the Persians, an energetic and bright race, have been decimated by their Tartar rulers. The Shah never thought of anything but his own aggrandizement. He was unlimitedly master of the resources of his country and he used them to satisfy his longing for precious stones, of which he possessed bucketsful. He persecuted all who differed from him in opinion with the most relentless cruelty. The few remaining descendants of the ancient Persian Sun Worshipers, the fellows of the respectable Parsees, were not the only ones who suffered persecution under him. The Babis, a strictly Mohammedan sect which stands to the other Moslems in a similar relation as the Covenanters to other Protestants, were treated by him in a manner best understood from the fact that plates full of human eyes were sent to the Shah as proof that his commands had been obeyed."

Many European ideas remained incomprehensible to Nasr-ed-Din, and he never could understand why a European prince should have only one wife.

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, gives an account of the Babi sect from the pen of Mme. Dieulafoy, who accompanied her husband on his travels in Asia. She says:

"Mollah Ali, returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca, began to preach against immorality, the ignorance of the clergy, and the corruption and cupidity of the officials. He declared that the soul of Mohammed had entered him, and attempted reforms. He called himself the *Bab*, the 'gate' (of salvation), and his followers were called Babis. Some of the Bab's views were liberal enough. He preached the abolition of criminal proceedings against dissenters, declared the marriage tie indissoluble (men can get a divorce rather easy in Mohammedan countries), abolished polygamy, and preached against the harem. He also wished to see the law prohibiting association with Christians, as unclean persons, abolished, and praised honest labor as against the current idea that a beggar has something saintly about him. The father of Nasr-ed-Din, Mohammed Shah, wished the Babis well, but he died suddenly, and the Babis committed the mistake of

joining the enemies of Nasr-ed-Din, who was thereby forced to proceed against them. Mollah Ali was executed, and many of his followers with him. The sect has, however, gained in strength, as many women adhere to it. The first attempt to kill the Shah was made by three Babis in 1854."

Speculation is rife with regard to the possible international complications that may result from the assassination of the Shah. Nasr-ed-Din was of late years rather friendly to England; the new Shah, Mazaffer-ed-Din, is said to favor Russia. Hence the English press speaks of the possibility of difficulties with Russia. *The Morning Post*, London, warns Russia that England will not allow any power to become mistress of the country on the Persian Gulf. *The Standard*, however, believes that Russia is too busy elsewhere to bother about Persia. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks the tone of the English press would create a fear that the peace of the world will be disturbed, were it not that England is always talking as if she had rights everywhere. That paper says:

"Nasr-ed-Din managed to preserve his independence, altho his position, placed as he was between Russia and England, was no easy one. But the declaration that England will not allow Russian influence to predominate in Persia must create some astonishment in Europe. Has not England more hay on her fork than she can lift, already? Does she want to add a Persian question? The road to India! It forces England to be mistress of Malta and Gibraltar, to own the Cape of Good Hope, and now to look after Persia."

United Ireland, Dublin, says:

"Since Russia got some footing on the Caspian Sea Russia has been doing her level best to use Persia as a stepping-stone to India, and, failing that, to make her a Russian possession, and so give her an outlet south by way of the Persian Gulf. To Russia the Persian Gulf would be worth much more than Gibraltar is worth to England. In fact, it would open a new world to her trade and ambition. . . . In any case, the situation is a critical enough one for England, which could not afford to allow Russia to increase her influence in Persia, and would have to make the acquisition of the Persian Gulf by the Northern power a question of war. In short, the Babee who shot Nasreddin Shah has added yet another to the many very grave difficulties with which Lord Salisbury and his colleagues are now confronted in almost every corner of that empire of theirs 'on which the sun never sets.'"

In Persia everything seems quiet. The fear that the Zélees-Sultan, elder brother of Mozaffer-ed-Din Shah, would rebel against him proved to be groundless, for he has telegraphed to the Sultan of Turkey that "all Persia rejoices in the possession of such a ruler." In Turkey the authorities have suppressed the news that the Shah of Persia was murdered, but the facts have leaked out. The Turkish authorities do not like the people to know that rulers are sometimes assassinated. — *Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SOME ECHOES OF MAY DAY.

SOME years ago the Socialists determined to appoint an international holiday, a day of Socialist demonstrations, a time which would show the progress made by the agitation which is to rouse the proletariat to open rebellion against capitalism. The 1st of May was, aptly enough, chosen to demonstrate this awakening of dominant energies among the masses. The movement was, at first, opposed by the European governments, then the revolutionaries were left alone, and interest in the great international labor day is now flagging. Everywhere in Europe the workmen may parade to their hearts' content on May Day. They are only prevented from committing excesses. The result is that the parades are poorly attended. Many workingmen this year failed to make a holiday of May Day. Others, whose employers did not object to the holiday, spent it with their families. As a day of Socialistic agitation May Day seems to have lost most of its former importance. *The Temps*, Paris, says:

"Is there a 1st of May this year? According to the almanac there is, but if you ask people about it they are not quite sure. The Socialists are disgusted. A short experience with the famous day has produced general lassitude and a deficit in the funds. One thing is certain: It is pretty difficult to establish sociological predictions. Who could have thought, when the idea was first gaining ground, that May Day would become such a sober affair? Who would have denied that it must embarrass the Government? It is another proof of the truth of the old saw that appearances are deceptive. Pessimists as well as optimists may learn a lesson from it."

In Berlin the day passed as quietly as in Paris. But a good many employers objected to its revolutionary character, and a lock-out has been declared in many factories. The only city in which serious tumult took place was Vienna, and even there the trouble came unexpectedly. The *Neue Freie Presse* describes it as follows:

"In the morning everything was quiet and orderly. In the afternoon, after four o'clock, the city was in an uproar. The widow Swoboda had refused to allow her public-house to be used for a Socialist meeting, and a boycott was declared against her. Some laborers, who knew nothing about the boycott, entered the place, and were hooted by their comrades. A fight began and the place was demolished. The police tried to interfere, but were forced to retire before the mob, and the military had to restore order. Curiously enough, the arrival of the troops aroused the mob against the police, whom they attacked with redoubled energy. The leaders of the Socialists endeavored to calm the mob, but did not succeed."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* thinks this is evidence of the "peaceful" methods the Socialists would use in carrying out their plans—if there were no such thing as the police. The *Hallesche Zeitung* points out that this is not the most striking instance of the difference between Socialist theory and practise, and relates the following:

"The workingmen embracing Socialist doctrines regard May Day not only as a holiday—a view which would find favor with many employers—but as an earnest of the power they are to exercise by and by. Socialist workingmen, therefore, are not satisfied to rest on May Day, they want to be paid their full wages as well. This demand is continually urged in the Socialist press, but when it comes to following their own doctrines to the detriment of their purses the Socialist publishers think twice. The type-setters and printers of the *Volksblatt* naturally expected to be paid for the 1st of May, but the publishers refuse to do so, and the staff of the Socialist organ have struck work in consequence. You see, theory and practise are two entirely different things."

May Day numbers of Socialist organs do not reveal much advance of the movement in most countries. In France, Belgium, and Italy the Socialists have gained some advantages by allying themselves with the Radicals. In Germany the party seems to have come to a standstill. Neither Liebknecht nor Bebel had anything new to tell. The only exception is England, where the Socialist movement is of more recent date. *Justice*, London, contains a paper by James Letham, who claims that Socialism is going ahead with rapid strides in England, and, unlike his Continental comrades, gives some figures to prove it. He says:

"We are making progress. Fifteen years ago there was one Socialist organization in Britain; now there are scores, and I should think hundreds. Fifteen years ago there were a few dozen Socialists in Britain; to-day there are tens of thousands. Twelve years ago two Socialist candidates polled in a London Parliamentary election 69 votes between them. Last year in a London constituency Hardie polled 3,975 votes; at Burnley Hyndman polled 1,498 votes; at Preston, Leicester, and Gorton, Tattersall, Burgess, and Pankhurst each polled over 4,000; Brocklehurst, Tillet, and Lister had their two and their three thousand votes; while other Socialists (pronounced and not so pronounced) polled, along with those mentioned, some 50,000 votes in some thirty constituencies. And this in a period of almost unprecedented Tory reaction, when the propertied classes had just recognized the nature of the attack which was being made on their monopolies, and when John Bull had taken alarm—a false alarm—at the bare possibility of losing his convenient beer."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OPENING UP OF AFRICA.

M. HANOTAUX, now again Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, spent the half-year of rest which intervened between his first and second term of office in studying the African question. He is publishing his observations now in the *Revue de Paris*, two instalments having already appeared. M. Hanotaux endeavors to solve the problem: Why is Africa, the continent nearest to Europe, still to a great extent a *terra incognita*? and he comes to the following conclusions:

"Africa has a comparatively short coast-line, with few bays and inlets. Further, Africa is surrounded by a wall of inaccessible mountains, a short distance from the coast. Her rivers reach the sea by a series of falls, which render navigation impossible. Egypt is an exception, and Egypt has been part of the civilized world as far as history extends. Then the character of the inhabitants has prevented the conquest of Africa. The Dark Continent is the stronghold of anarchy and disorder. In Mexico and Peru strong governments existed; it was only necessary to overpower the government to master the country. The natives of Africa have never respected authority unless forced to do so."

The writer then turns to the work which European explorers have done during the present century, and which has gradually led to the partitioning of Africa. He believes, however, that much hard work still remains to be done. M. Hanotaux does not fail to mention that Portugal, Italy, Sweden, Austria, Belgium, and even Russia have had a share in the exploration of the Dark Continent. But the main work has been done by French, English, and German explorers. Of the latter he says:

"The Germans carried on their exploration chiefly individually, and in the interest of science. It is only quite recently that they have founded colonies in Togoland, Camerun, Angra Pequena, and Zanzibar, and that their efforts have thereby become localized. Their work has now lost some of its far-reaching importance. But from 1850 to 1880 German explorers did an amount of work no less remarkable for the abundance of its results than for its disinterestedness. Its most glorious champions, Barth, Overweg, Vogel, Boermann, Rohlf, Lenz, Schweinfurth, and Nachtigal, directed their attention chiefly to the Sudan."

Turning to the English explorers, M. Hanotaux remarks:

"Their work was no less remarkable, altho they managed to turn it to good account for their nation. Their best men, Mungo Park, Bodwich, and Laing, trod virgin soil, as did the better known Burton, Speke, Livingstone, and Stanley. If the Germans turned chiefly to the Sudan, the English made it their business to explore the sources of the Nile."

M. Hanotaux is nevertheless of opinion that France has done more for Africa than any other European nation. He says:

"Since the days of Henry the navigator, no work has been of such importance to Africa as the Suez Canal. Not only that it diverted the world's traffic from its traditional route around the Cape of Good Hope, but it brought all Eastern Africa, the Sudan, and Madagascar, into touch with civilization. Fifty years ago a vessel bound for Zanzibar touched at Senegal and the coast of Brazil, passed down the Atlantic, and doubled the Cape. To-day that side of Africa can be reached in a few weeks from Marseilles. But although De Lesseps's work has been the most important, the deeds of other Frenchmen should not be forgotten. Le Vaillant, who made the first great voyage to South Africa; René Caillié, who visited Timbuctu; La Croix; Cailland, who explored Abyssinia and the Blue Nile with the Englishman Bruce; and a host of others. In fact, the French are at the present day the most energetic explorers, as their rivals seem to have relaxed in their efforts. If the old saw, 'Let every man enjoy the fruit of his work,' holds good, then the work of the French explorers should be attended by a rich harvest for France, especially as their methods deserve much praise. Our explorers proceed in an eminently peaceful manner, and are kind to the natives. They exhibit much tolerance with the ignorance, prejudices, and hostile disposition of the tribes they encounter."

M. Hanotaux nevertheless does not desire the possession of all Africa for France. He thinks there is enough work for all if each nation applies itself to the work of civilizing the part which has fallen to its share.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPOSED GIGANTIC MODEL OF THE EARTH.

IN a pamphlet recently published at Brussels, the geographer M. Elisée Reclus has elaborated a sensational proposal for the construction of a huge globe, on a scale of $\frac{1}{100000}$ the actual size. It is stated that the structure will be 418 feet in diameter. This size is considered to be necessary in order to allow of the surface being modeled with minute accuracy and in true proportions, so as to show mountains and valleys, plateaus and lowlands, in their actual relations to the earth's magnitude. Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, who does not think that the proposed model is altogether a feasible project, gives the following account of it in the *May Contemporary Review*:

"It is proposed that the globe shall always be kept up to the latest knowledge of the day, by adding fresh details from the results of new explorations in every part of the world; so that, by means of photography, maps of any country or district could be formed on any scale desired; and for a small fee the globe might be available to all map-makers for that purpose. Such maps would be more accurate than those drawn by any method of projection, while the facility of their construction would render them very cheap, and would thus be a great boon to the public, especially whenever attention was directed to any particular area.

"M. Reclus states the scientific and educational value of such a globe as due to the following considerations—(1) its accuracy of proportion in every part, as compared with all our usual maps, especially such as represent continents or other large areas; (2) the unity of presentation of all countries, by which the erroneous ideas arising from the better known countries being always given on the largest scale will be avoided; and (3), that the true proportions of all the elevations of the surface will be made visible, and thus many erroneous ideas as to the origin, nature, and general features of mountain ranges, of valleys, and of plateaux will be corrected. He has fixed upon the scale of $\frac{1}{100000}$ for several reasons. In the first place, it gives the maximum size of a globe that, in the present state of engineering science, can probably be constructed, or that would be in any case advisable; secondly, it is the scale of a considerable number of important maps in various parts of the world; and, thirdly, it is the smallest that would allow of very moderate elevations being modeled on a true scale. He considers that even Montmartre at Paris and Primrose Hill at London would be distinctly visible upon it under a proper oblique illumination. . . .

"The essential features of the proposed globe are said to be as follows: Nothing about it must destroy or even diminish its general effect. It must not therefore rest upon the level ground, but must be supported on some kind of pedestal; and it must be so situated as to be seen from a considerable distance in every direction without any intervening obstruction by houses, trees, etc. But, in our northern climate, the effects of frost and snow, sun and wind, dust and smoke, rain and hail, would soon destroy any such delicate work as the modeling and tinting of the globe; it is therefore necessary to protect it with an outer covering, which will also be globular, its smooth outer surface being boldly and permanently colored to represent all the great geographical features of the earth, so as to form an effective picture at considerable distance. In order to allow room for the various stairs and platforms which will be required in order to provide for access to every part of the surface of the interior globe, and to afford the means of obtaining a view of a considerable extent of it, there is to be a space of about fifty feet between it and its covering, so that the latter must have an inside diameter of about five hundred and twenty feet. It is also to be raised about sixty feet above the ground, so that the total altitude of the structure will be not far short of six hundred feet.

"M. Reclus adds to his general description a statement furnished by a competent engineer giving a general estimate for the erection of the globe, with some further constructive details, which are briefly, as follows: Both the globe and the envelope are to be built up of iron meridians connected by spiral bands, leaving apertures nowhere more than two meters wide. The en-

velope is to be covered with thick plates of glass, and either painted outside on a slightly roughened surface, or inside with the surface remaining polished, either of which methods is stated to have certain advantages with corresponding disadvantages. The envelope being exposed to storms and offering such an enormous surface to the wind would not be safe on a single pedestal. It is therefore proposed to have four supports placed about 140 feet apart, and built of masonry to the required height of 60 feet. The globe itself is to have a surface of plaster, on which all the details are to be modeled and tinted, the oceans alone being covered with thin glass. In order to provide access to every part of the surface of the globe it is proposed to construct in the space between the globe and its covering, but much nearer to the former, a broad platform, ascending spirally from the South to the North Pole in twenty-four spires, with a maximum rise of one in twenty. The balustrade on the inner side of this ascending platform is to be one meter (3 feet 3 inches) from the surface of the globe, and the total length of the walk along it will be about five miles. But as the successive turns of this spiral pathway would be about 20 feet above each other, the greater part of the globe's surface would be at too great a distance, and would be seen too obliquely, to permit of the details being well seen. It is therefore proposed that the globe should rotate on its polar axis, by which means every part of the surface would be accessible, by choosing the proper point on the platform and waiting till the rotation brought the place in question opposite the observer. But as such an enormous mass could only be rotated very slowly, and even more slowly brought to rest, this process would evidently involve much delay and considerable cost. Again, as the facility of producing accurate maps by photography is one of the most important uses which the globe would serve, it is clear that the spiral platform, with its balustrade and supporting columns, would interfere with the view of any considerable portion of the surface. To obviate this difficulty it is stated that arrangements will be made by which every portion of the spiral platform may be easily raised up or displaced, so as to leave a considerable portion of the globe's surface open to view without any intervening obstruction. In order that this removal of a portion of the roadway may not shut off access to all parts of the globe above the opening, eight separate staircases are to be provided by means of which the ascent from the bottom to the top of the globe may be made."

THE BOERS AND THE LIQUOR TRADE.

WE have pointed out in a former issue that the Transvaal Boers are an eminently sober race. Prohibitionists will be interested to find that they are also opposed to the liquor-traffic. A lady correspondent of *The New Age* accused the Boers of fostering strife and rebellion in the gold-fields by the liquor-traffic. As a matter of fact the Boer dislikes nothing so much in his hereditary enemy as the leaning toward intemperance, altho total abstinence is not, on the whole, viewed favorably by the Afrikanders. The lady correspondent of *The New Age* was, therefore, deceived. Her statements are now corrected by a correspondent from Johannesburg, who expresses himself to the following effect:

"The statement of this lady correspondent contains two 'inaccuracies,' not to use a stronger expression, and doubtless with the intention of placing the Boers in an unfavorable light. For we have here a liquor law, and it is enforced rigidly. Fines of £25 to £50 are imposed almost daily for contravention of the law, and licenses are not seldom canceled.

"As regards the canteens supposed to be erected by the Boers, you will be astonished to hear that the entire liquor-trade is in the hands of Englishmen and other foreigners. Not one canteen is owned by a Boer. Further, nearly all the ground in the vicinity of Johannesburg is in the possession of the mining companies, and no saloon can be opened without their consent. They are, therefore, the responsible parties. The law also provides that a native shall not be sold liquor without the consent or order in writing of his employer. The liquor-dealers, nevertheless, manage to evade this law, especially on Sundays. The law also prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors after 9 p.m. or on Sundays, but it is broken continually; not, however, by the Boers, not one of whom makes the sale of drink his business."

BARON HIRSCH'S MONEY.

BARON HIRSCH'S French executor, M. Dietz, is to receive twenty thousand dollars a year for five years for his trouble. M. Dietz's task will be to see to the recovery of secured and unsecured loans, and to effect realizations so that Baroness Hirsch will have no trouble in managing her vast fortune. When legacies are paid she will be worth, it is said, about one hundred and thirty million dollars, provided the greater part of the Baron's investments prove sound. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"There is a legacy of £40,000 to an adopted daughter, who is to be brought up by a guardian away from her mother. The adopted sons are left estates in Austria and Hungary. The Paris correspondent of *The Daily News* understands that the debts due by society people come to an incredibly large sum, and that perhaps one half the vouchers for money lent by the Baron have not yet been brought to light. The I. O. U.'s of a royal personage, covering more than a million, are said by some to have been destroyed; but a relative of Mme. Hirsch (writes the representative of *Truth* in the French capital) thinks this unlikely. The Baron did not believe in gratitude, and was prone to keep papers that confirmed him in his incredulity. His death was caused by a terrible fit of anger at finding he had made a fearfully bad bargain in purchasing the estate on which he wanted to build a grand residence. Snakes, frogs, fevers, were its chief natural products. It turned out to be incurably marshy. He had bought without first inspecting it himself, and, acting on the word of an agent, ordered the house to be built according to plans he had approved. One so rich as he was could not have taken greatly to heart the money loss. But what he could not endure was feeling that he had been taken in. Baron Hirsch was like the celebrated Fouquet in giving splendid gifts and pensions to society notabilities. We are told that the mother-in-law of a defunct Orleanist Duc loses a pension of £8,000. She is a clever woman, tho she began life as reader to a Polish countess. She has played a part in international politics and finance. Through the Duc she was a great card during the MacMahonate. As a *rabatteuse* or society 'beater' for an arch-plutocrat, in haste to enjoy his millions, she had not her match. Fouquet entered into personal relations with superiors of convents the Queen patronized, maids of honor, ladies of the Palace, poets, playwrights, confessors, conspirators, and what not. Baron Hirsch did better in choosing *rabatteurs* and *rabatteuses* who brought the highflyers within his reach. The lady who has lost the pension was in relation with Madrid, London, Vienna (which she found recalcitrant), and with the Théâtre Français. She brought her influence, direct and indirect, to bear on Queen Isabella, when it was felt that the house he bought of the Empress in the Rue de l'Elysée required the presence of royalty. The time has not yet come for saying what curious wires were set to work to fetch Queen Isabella. Baroness Hirsch's wealth will enable her to outstrip Mmes. Furtado, Heine, and Ayres as a rich widow."

SKETCHES OF THE CAPITAL OF SPAIN.

IN December last Mr. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor was invited by *The Cosmopolitan* to visit Madrid in behalf of that magazine. The first of a series of five papers concerning Spain has just appeared, from which we quote:

"Spain's capital might be roughly described as a composite photograph of Paris and Washington with two distinctive features of its own—the Court and the Puerta del Sol. There is nothing Spanish about Madrid except a few Spaniards lounging in the sun with shoulders enveloped in the national capa or long, graceful cloak, once so universal but now fast disappearing, or the devout maidens and demure dueñas dressed in somber black, their glossy hair wrapped in the graceful folds of lace mantillas, picking their way through the crowded streets at the hour of morning mass. Except for these and an occasional Spanish cart with its string of awkward mules, there is little to remind one of romantic Spain. There are, to be sure, the beggars, but the beggars are not picturesque like those of Andalusia; they are merely repulsive and clamorous. The houses, the streets, the life

of Madrid, are essentially Parisian on a somewhat reduced scale, while the general aspect of the city is that of Washington.

"Like Washington, too, it is a capital of deliberate creation, not of circumstance, and it is merely a capital. Altho in the number of its inhabitants Madrid is the largest city of Spain, it is in no sense the commercial metropolis. Indeed, without the Court, the host of governmental officials, and idle people with money to spend whom the Court attracts, it could not exist a day. It is essentially a city of government and pleasure, and the business is mostly confined to purveying to the wants of the functionary and the frivolous.

"Judging by the crowds which swarm the Puerta del Sol and the adjoining streets, the population of Madrid seems composed principally of idlers. This in the American sense is partly true. The people do not work as we do. The shops are opened at nine or even ten o'clock; the government offices keep short hours, and the people when not at work are always in the streets standing in groups about the Puerta del Sol, or sauntering leisurely through the Alcolá and the Carrera San Geronimo—the principal shopping streets.

"In the Anglo-Saxon sense of the word, the Spaniard never walks (except in Barcelona where every one is busy), he merely loiters, and it is amazing to see how much satisfaction he seems to find in this innocent amusement. . . .

"There are Anglomaniacs in the smart society of Madrid as there are wherever smart society exists, and they wear London clothes, and walk, and play polo because Englishmen do, but they are no more real Spaniards than their prototypes of New York are real Americans. The daily life of the 'Madrileño' does not begin until noon, and from then until the early morning hours, unless he is one of the unfortunates whom necessity drives to work, he is ever in the streets, the café, or the theater. Life is made cheap enough for him, too, as for the price of a cup of coffee he can spend half the day in a café, and as the theaters—except the opera—are so moderate in their charges.

"The theaters of Madrid are unique in their way. You do not buy your ticket for an entire play or evening but for one act (or function), or as many acts or functions as you desire to see. Thus, to go at the beginning and sit to the bitter end, at half-past one in the morning, requires a handful of tickets, from which one is collected at the beginning of each act.

"One of the many charms of Madrid is its compactness. You can drive from one end to the other in half an hour; the streets in the main are broad, except in the old parts where there is still a dash of local color in the shape of tortuous lanes and hanging balconies; but the greater part of the town is new and French, with straight boulevards and well-built houses, modern and monotonous.

"The government buildings are situated here and there as they are in Washington, huge modern piles of brick and stone with pseudo-classical outlines, commonplace most of them, in contrast with the noble monuments of the older Spanish cities. The Senate Chamber is an old monastery rebuilt and modernized since 1835, but so completely transformed that one looks in vain for signs of the former cloister. The hall is small but comfortable and reminds one somewhat of the Supreme Court Chamber at Washington. . . .

"After all has been said, the real sights of Madrid are not many. The Cook's tourist does them all in three days. Madrid is essentially a social city, and it is the people that attracts one most. But not the common people as in the provinces; for in this sense there is little of the national life to be seen. The common people are merely shopkeepers and workmen—*bourgeois* and *ouvriers*, as they are the world over. It is in the social life of Madrid that one finds much that is interesting. One meets there the governing classes of the country—the people who stand for Spain before the world. Madrid is so out of the beaten track that its society has not been flooded with foreigners. Strangers are somewhat of a rarity, and are looked on askance.

"The Spaniard is reserved, and unlike the American does not throw open his arms to the foreign Tom, Dick, and Harry. Even the diplomats are not social idols in Madrid as they are in Washington and Newport, and but a limited few are received into the inner bosom of the smart set. But if the Spaniard knows you, and is assured that you are a reputable member of society, and above all, if he likes you, he will become the most charming of hosts, the best of friends. One has known many foreigners but none whose friendship is so warm and sincere as that of the well-

bred Spaniard. But of well-bred Spaniards, as of well-bred people in every country, there is only a limited number. They are not all in the smart set, however, for a veneer of manners and mannerisms does not always make a true man. The smart set of Madrid is but a reproduction of the smart set of New York on a somewhat smaller scale. There are the same 'dudes' dressed in London clothes lounging in the clubs, and the same silly women craving admiration and thirsting for excitement. . . .

"On the gala days, such as the day of His Majesty, the twenty-third of January, the Queen holds a levee, with all the ceremony the most exacting could demand. The palace of Madrid is one of the most magnificent in the world, and is in every sense a royal residence. It was built by Philip V. after the burning of the old Alcázar in 1734, with the intention of rivaling Versailles. No more imposing sight could be imagined than that grand staircase on a gala day when it is lined with a double row of halberdiers in their Louis XIV. uniforms, and the great dignitaries of the country are ascending the steps, gorgeous in red and blue and gold and waving plumes, their breasts weighted with the glittering baubles foreigners love so well. But the deputations from the Senate and the House, each preceded by four mace-bearers, form a strange contrast, in their evening dress, to the glittering officials of the royal household, and it is amusing to watch the swaggering, democratic air of some of the deputies of the Left, as they stride up the stairs with a boorish attempt to show their contempt for royalty. It is customary to uncover at the first landing of the stairs, but these deputies of democratic tendencies swagger up the door of the Throne-room itself with their hats on the back of their heads, in a manner which would do credit to a Tammany politician. And this in courtly Spain. The Government and the different embassies and legations enter before the others and take their places in the Throne-room. Following come the provincial deputations: the Ayuntamiento, the clergy, the Consejo de Estado—or Supreme Court—the Maestranzas, the military orders, the officers of the army and navy, and every one who has an official position at court. It is a brilliant kaleidoscope of gorgeousness long to be remembered."

WANTED—A BOTTLE THAT CAN NOT BE FILLED TWICE.

ACCORDING to a recent notice in *La Nature*, Paris, May 2, a large fortune awaits the ingenious person who shall invent a bottle or receptacle that can not be emptied of its contents without breaking it or otherwise incapacitating it from being used again, thus preventing the use of copyrighted receptacles, at second hand, for imitation products. Hundreds of such bottles have been patented, but none completely fills the requirements. These requirements are stated in the article, which we translate below, that our readers may have a fair chance in the race for the wealth that is waiting for the successful inventor:

"A problem that is very interesting, but also very difficult to solve, relating to liquid preparations that have attained great repute, such as perfumes, liquors, etc., is the problem of the bottle that can not be filled again after it has been once emptied. It may easily be understood what interest this question has in the prevention of counterfeiting, and what a service such a device would render to the proprietors of popular specialties, for every one knows that bottles bearing well-known trade-marks, when once emptied are often used to contain inferior products, which are then, thanks to the appearance of their envelope, sold as genuine."

"Many inventors have already devoted their time to the solution of the question, and hundreds of patents have been taken out, not only in France, but also in foreign lands, but without attaining the required result, for so far none of the bottles devised have had the requisite qualities."

"The question, in fact, is very complex, and the objections that may be offered to the possibility of constructing such a bottle are very numerous."

"Some say that the present form must not be modified; others assert that the form has no importance."

"The fact is that if the elegance of the bottle is all that sells the contents, it is not a very great recommendation for the latter. On the other hand, it is necessary that the merchant should have

a special form of bottle, which at first sight will vouch for the genuineness of the contents. It would seem, then, important to be able to preserve in the bottle, a given shape that shall not be altered, or altered very little by the system of safety that is adopted."

"But, it will be said, if the bottle has been filled once it will always be possible to fill it again."

"To this we may answer that that is exactly what the inventor must devise—a system that, being added to the bottle, after the first filling, will cause such an alteration that it can not be removed without breaking the bottle."

"Furthermore, it must be inaccessible to an iron wire that might be so manipulated as to permit the introduction of a liquid, at least so that the time required for this shall be so long that its cost will exceed the difference between the prices of the genuine and imitation products."

"As to the objection that a hole can always be made in a bottle to introduce a liquid, or to facilitate a new filling, this is not serious, for it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to stop up this hole so that it would not be visible. Several other objections may be met in like manner."

"The price must evidently enter into consideration, but as the object is to protect efficaciously products that are always costly, it may be conceded that an increase in the cost of the bottle would not be a grave inconvenience. The expense would not be great in comparison to the results obtained."

"In France and abroad important prizes have been offered for the solution of the problem, but whatever the money value of such a prize, it is nothing in comparison to the return that the sale of a bottle of this kind would give."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Cumbrous Legal Machinery.—"When a judge and jury have tried an offender and reached a verdict, the appellate court proceeds to try, not the prisoner for his guilt, but the trial judge for his procedure. Unless the latter can show that throughout the long and wearisome trial he made no mistakes, the case is sent back for new trial, by which time the witnesses have generally disappeared. The consequences of prolonged discussions and voluminous judicial essays on such details as the empanelling of a jury, the spelling of a juror's name, the initials of a witness, or the omission or misstatement of some legal fiction or antiquated phrase, tend not only to remove punishment far off from the criminal, but to depreciate the dignity and usefulness of courts. The decision of the court that tried the case comes to be of small consequence in public estimation, when it may be and often is reversed by some distant judge who never saw the jury or heard a witness. The court above, after many months of delay, often decides on minute points, sometimes of mere practise, which non-professional persons can scarcely regard except with hilarity. Hence frequency of appeal in criminal administration has a mischievous tendency to minimize the respect with which every community should regard its local court, and to impair the prudent reflection with which the people should select their judges. For what signify the qualities or capacity of a county judge, if he is to be a mere conduit through which all cases where the prisoner has any money must flow on to more distant courts for the only real and final decision?"—*J. J. Wistar, in June Lippincott's.*

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

"The Father of His Country," Once More.

26 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
May 19, 1896.

To the Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Referring to your issue of April 25, 1896, in which Mr. Barber asks for further data as to the "first dubbing" of Washington as "the Father of his Country," I venture to offer the following:

In the "Itinerary of General Washington" by William S. Baker, on page 211, a footnote reads:

"The earliest application of the epithet 'Father of his Country' to Washington which has come to our knowledge occurs in a German almanac, the *Nord-Amerikanische Kalender* for the year 1779—printed at Lancaster, Pa. The frontispiece—of the full size of the page, small quarto, an emblematic design—presents in the upper portion of it a figure of Fame, with a trumpet in her right hand, and in her left a medallion portrait, laureated, inscribed, 'Washington.' From the trumpet proceed the words *Des Landes Vater*—"the Father of his Country." As this almanac was without doubt printed and published in the autumn of 1778, it established a date more than twenty years earlier than March, 1799."

A copy of this almanac is still in existence to prove the correctness of Mr. Baker's statement.

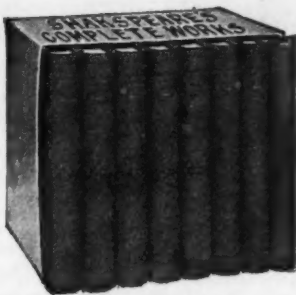
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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Business and Finance.

There were isolated cases of improvement in business during the week, but, generally speaking, trade was quiet. The chief improvement was in the line of boots and shoes, the shipments of which from the East for the week were heavy and in excess of those of last year. There are still a large number of orders on hand for some styles of goods, and makers are disposed to exact better prices under the advance in leather. The local dry-goods trade exhibited a little more activity and the jobbers were enabled to distribute a fair volume of fabrics through the medium of special sales at cut prices. Print cloths and some styles of prints were reduced, in one instance to the lowest point ever known. Auction sales of silks and ribbons attracted many buyers, and imparted to the market an appearance of more animation. Woolen goods were dull and weak, and as a consequence the sales of wool were again on a small scale. Curtailment of production is still a feature of the cotton and woolen machinery of the country. In the iron and steel industry the output of pig iron continues in excess of the demand, and prices are depressed. Bessemer pig furnaces in some cases are being blown out, pending an improvement in the situation, which at the moment is very unsatisfactory, for about everything except structural steel beams, which have been advanced \$2 per ton. The full extent of the damage at St. Louis is awaited with much interest, as rebuilding operations there may have an influence on iron and steel. Products were generally depressed, and low prices continue to prevail. Wheat has fallen 3 cents, cotton $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ for spot, 17 to 23 points for options of the current and 17 to 27 points for options of the next crop.

The principal features in financial circles were continued gold exports, easier money, and a lower market for stocks. The special orders for gold were somewhat larger than last week and the outflow rose to \$4,600,000, of which \$3,900,000 was sent to Germany and \$700,000 to France. A rise in sterling at Paris operated to bring the shipments to that center within the moderate limit noted. The sterling exchange market ruled quite uniform with very little change in quotations, and the demand was sufficient to absorb the offerings of gold bills, which constituted the chief supply. Aside from the regular trade inquiry for exchange, there was more or less demand to cover a short interest in the shape of maturing sterling loans. Such loans would gladly have been renewed by bankers, but



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the condition of money, which this week was cheaper than at any previous time since the opening of the year, operated as a barrier. Call loans dropped to $1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2 per cent., with a few exceptional transactions as low as 1 per cent., and time money was in liberal supply at $2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for four to five months. These low figures made the renewal of foreign loans unprofitable to borrowers; consequently they were paid off, and this operation was a sustaining element in the rates of exchange. Thus cheap money facilitated the outward movement of the yellow metal, which is steadily depleting the Treasury gold reserve, the total having fallen below \$108,000,000. The decline in the rates of interest has been somewhat of a surprise to capitalists and managers of financial institutions, who confidently expected a firmer market under payments into the Treasury on account of bond money held by the banks and gold exports. The existing condition, however, finds ready explanation in the dulness of securities and the quiet condition of trade, which have brought the demand for funds down to a minimum. An indifferent market for Americans at London, with some selling by the foreigners; gold exports; the St. Louis catastrophe, and a few unfavorable traffic returns produced a bearish feeling in stocks and led to declines of 1 to 3 points in a number of shares. The industrials and the railways participated alike in the recession, which was accelerated at one time by a moderate amount of liquidation. There was some recovery at the close, however, when London suddenly changed and bought our securities. —The Mail and Express, May 30.

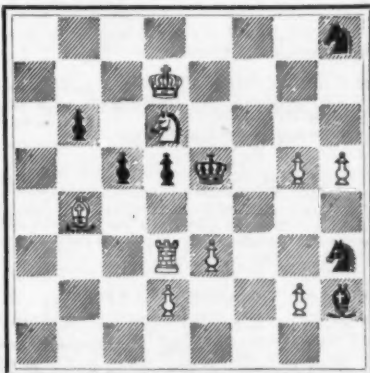
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 148.

Black—Seven Pieces.

K on K 4; B on K R 7; Kts on K R sq and 6; Ps on Q 4, Q B 4, Q Kt 3.



White—Nine Pieces.

K on Q 7; B on Q Kt 4; Kt on Q 6; R on Q 6; R on Q 3; Ps on K 3, K Kt 2 and 5, K R 5, K R 5, and Q 2. White mates in three moves.

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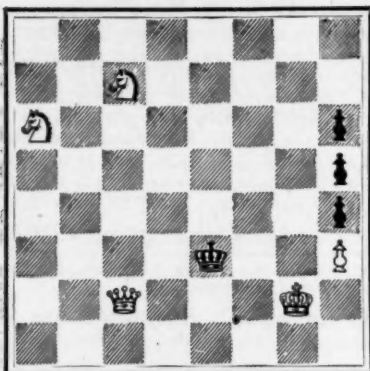
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Problem 149.

(From *Sudwestdeutsche Schachzeitung*.)

Black—Four Pieces.

K on K 6; Ps on K R 3, 4, 5.



White—Five Pieces.

K on K Kt 2; Q on Q B 2; Kts on Q B 7, Q R 6; P on K R 3.

White mates in three moves.

The United States Championship Match.

The sixth game resulted in a draw. The score, up to time of going to press, was; Showalter, 2; Barry, 1; drawn, 3.

THIRD GAME.
Petroff's Defense.

BARRY. White.	SHOWALTER. Black.	BARRY. White.	SHOWALTER. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	34 P-Q R 3	P-R 5
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3	35 R-K B 2	P-B 3
3 P-Q 4	P x P	36 K-Q 4	P-R 4
4 P-K 5	Kt-K 5	37 K-B 5	K-B 4
5 Q x P	P-Q 4	38 K-Q 6	K-K 5
6 P x P e.p.	Kt x P	39 K-K 6	K-K 6
7 B-Q 3	Kt-B 3	40 R-Kt 2	P-B 4
8 Q-K B 4	B-K 2	41 K-B 6	K x P
9 Castles	B-K 3	42 K x P	K-Kt 5
10 Kt-B 3	Q-Q 2 (a)	43 P-R 3 ch	K-B 5
11 B-K 3	Kt-B 4 (b)	44 R-K B 2 ch	K-Kt 6
12 B x Kt	B x B	45 R x P	B x P
13 Kt-Q Kt 5	B-Q 3	46 K-Kt 5	B x P
14 Kt x B ch	P x Kt	47 R-B 4	B-Kt 7
15 Q-R-Q sq	B x P	48 R x P	K-B 6
16 R x P	Q-B 4 (c)	49 R-Q 4	K-K 6
17 Q-Kt 3	Castles	50 R-Q 6	K-K 5
18 B-R 6	P-K Kt 3	51 K-B 6	B-B 8
19 B x R	R x B	52 P-B 5	B-B 5
20 Q-Kt 5	Q x Q	53 R-Q sq	B-Q 6
21 Kt x Q (d)	R-K sq	54 K-Q 6	K-Q 5
22 Kt-B 3	Kt-K 4	55 K-Q 6	K-B 5
23 Kt x Kt	R x Kt	56 K-B 7	B-K 5
24 R-Q 2	B-R 5	57 K-Kt 6	P-R 5
25 P-B 4	R-Q B 4	58 R-K sq	B-B 3
26 R-K B 3	B-B 3	59 R-Q Kt sq	K-Q 5
27 R-Q B 3	R x R	60 R-Q Kt 4	K-K 4
28 P x R	P-K R 4	61 R-K Kt 4	K-Q 4
29 K-B 2	K-Kt 2	62 R-Kt 6 (f)	K-B 5
30 P-B 4	K-B 3	63 R x B	P x R
31 R-K 2	K-B 4	64 K x P	K-Kt 6
32 K-K 3	K-Kt 5 (e)	65 K-Kt 5	Resigns.
33 R-Q 2	P-R 3		

Notes from the Boston Daily Advertiser.

(a) Play proceeded on well-known book-lines until Black's tenth move. Then Showalter played Q-Q 2, a variation evidently intended to allow the Champion to Castle on either side as exigencies might dictate. . . . Showalter had evidently heard of the Boston School of Chess, and maintained his option of Castling on either side, thus compelling Barry to hold his forces well in hand for an attack on either flank and forcing him for the time to drop any direct attack on the King for the development of the game.

(b) On his eleventh move, Showalter hesitated long, because the logical move of P-K R 4 would define his game, as he would ultimately Castle on the Queen's side. Finally, he played Kt-B 4, delaying the step of posting his King on one side or the other. Barry forced the issue by exchanging

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his Bishop for Black's Knight and followed it up by Kt-Q Kt 5,—the crucial move of the whole game,—making things decidedly interesting for Showalter's Queen's Bishop's Pawn.

If Showalter played B-Q 3, it resulted in an isolated Pawn. If he Castled on the Queen's side, there was a lost Pawn in the resulting combination.

(c) Showalter took practically his only move, Q-K B 4, and Barry retreated with his Queen to his Kt 3, attacking Showalter's King's Knight's Pawn. This forced the exchange in Barry's favor, for when Showalter Castled on the King's side, Barry played B-K Kt 6, and Showalter got out of a very tight place by P-K Kt 3, giving Barry a chance to win the exchange.

(d) Forcing an exchange of Queens, for, if Showalter did not take, Barry would have followed it up with Q-R 6 and Kt-Kt 5, and win.

(e) Here began an end-game that brought out brilliant maneuvering by both Barry and Showalter.

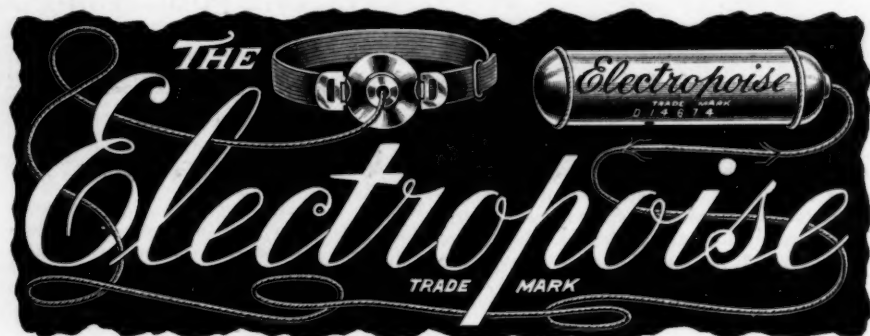
(f) By this move, White secured a position where

he could force the exchange of Black's Bishop and a Pawn for his own Rook. Showalter realized this, and resigned after three more moves.

FOURTH GAME.

Petroff Defense.

SHOWALTER. White.	BARRY. Black.	SHOWALTER. White.	BARRY. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	15 P-K 6 ch	K-Kt 3
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3	16 Q x B (f)	B x R
3 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	17 Kt-B 3	B-R 3 (g)
4 P x Q P(a)	P-K 5	18 Kt-Q 5	K-K sq
5 Kt-K 5	Kt x P	19 Kt-B 4 ch	K-B 3
6 B-Q B 4	B-K 3	20 Q-B 3 ch	K-K 2
7 Q-K 2	P-K B 4	21 Q x P ch	K-Q 3
8 Castles	Kt-Q 2 (b)	22 B-K 3	K-B 3
9 B x Kt	B x B	23 R-B sq ch	K-Kt 4
10 Q-Kt 5	P-B 8	24 Q-K 5 ch	K-R 5
11 Q x Kt P	Kt x Kt	25 P-Kt 3 ch	K-R 6
12 P x Kt	B-B 4 (c)	26 B-B 5 ch	K x P
13 P-Q B 4 (d)	B x P (e)	27 Q-R sq ch	K x P
14 Q x P ch	K-B 2	28 R-B 3 mate	



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"When in London a few days ago I received from the U. S. Embassy two packets, each containing an Electropoise. Please allow me to thank you heartily and gratefully for the splendid little machines, to the virtues of which I am not a stranger."

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MR. JOHN W. RHINES, Foreman
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JOHN D. VINCH, Grand Secretary Missouri Grand
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DR. W. H. DEPUY, A.M., D.D.,
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Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) Black adopted the same defense as Kemeny did in the first game against Showalter. The latter replied then 4 P x K P. The move adopted in the present game seems superior.

(b) P-Q B 3 or B-K 2 was the proper play. Black failed to observe the power of White's combination B x Kt followed by Q-Kt 5.

(c) R-Kt sq or Q-B sq was necessary, in order to have Q B P guarded. Black, it seems, did not observe the threatening P-Q B 4 move, which leaves the Q B P unprotected.

(d) Q x Kt P would have given Black a powerful, if not winning attack. If he had continued R-K Kt sq followed by P-K 6.

(e) Had Black played now R-Q Kt sq, then White could capture the K Kt P. R-K Kt sq would be less threatening now, since Black could not continue P K 6, his Bishop being attacked.

(f) P-K 7 dis. ch. would have been bad. Black would have answered Q-Q 3, and gained a pretty good position. White's attack is most powerful and the sacrifice of the exchange is perfectly sound.

(g) Premature play; Black overlooked entirely the force of White's move, Kt-Q 5. He should have played R-Q B sq, followed by R x Kt. Black, tho a Pawn behind, had excellent chances for a draw, the Bishops being of different colors. After Black's present move his game becomes hopeless.

FIFTH GAME.

Petroff Defense.

BARRY. White.	SHOWALTER. Black.	BARRY. White.	SHOWALTER. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	20 K x Q	B-R 6
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K P 3	30 R-Q R sq	R x P
3 P-Q 4	Kt x P	31 R x B	R x B ch
4 B-Q 3	P-Q 4	32 K-Kt sq	K-B 2
5 Kt x P	B-Q 3	33 R-R 7 ch	K-Kt 3
6 Kt-Q B 3	Kt x Kt	34 R-K 6 ch	K-R 4
7 P x Kt	Kt-Q 2	35 R x P	K-Kt 5
8 Castles	Castles	36 R x P	K-Kt 5
9 P-K B 4	Kt-B 3	37 R-K 3	K x P
10 Q-B 3	P-B 4	38 R-Kt 3	K-K 5
11 P-Kt 4	P-B 5	39 R-K 7 ch	K-Q 4
12 B-K 2	Q-B 2	40 P x P	R-Q B sq
13 P-Kt 5	Kt-K 5	41 R-K 5 ch	K x P
14 Kt x P (B 5)	P x Kt	42 R x P	P-B 6
15 Q x Kt	B-K R 6	43 R-B 4 ch	K-K 4
16 R-K sq	Q R-K sq	44 R-K B sq	B-B 7
17 Q-B 3	B-K B 4	45 R-K 3 ch	K-Q 2
18 B-Q 2	B-K 5	46 K(K)-Ksq	K-B 6
19 Q-B sq	P-Kt 4	47 R-B 2	R (B)-Q sq
20 P-Q R 4	P-Q R 3	48 K-Kt 2	R x R ch
21 P x P	P x P	49 K x R	R-Q 7 ch
22 Q R-Bsq	Q-B 3	50 K-B 3	R-Q 8
23 B-Kt 4	P-B 3	51 R-K 8	K-Kt 6
24 K-R 3	P-B 4	52 R-K 3 ch	K x P
25 B-K 2	R-Q R sq	53 R-K 4 ch	K-Kt 4
26 B-B sq	R-R 7	54 R-K 5 ch	K-B 3
27 B-Kt 2	B x B	55 Resigns.	
28 Q x B	Q x Q ch		

Solution of Problems.

No. 143.

1. Q-Kt 3	Q x P ch!	R-B 5, mate
2. R-B 3	R x Q	
	R-Q 7, mate
	K x Q	
	Q x R, mate
	K-B 5	
	P-B 4 ch	Q-Kt 7, mate
1.	K x Q P, must	
R any other, or		
P-R 5		
.....	P-B 4 ch	P-B 3, mate
1. P-K 7	K x Q P, must	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; Prof. C. Hertzberg, Polytechnic, Brooklyn; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; A. S. Rachal, Lynchburg; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; Charles Porter, Lambert, Minn.; J. E. S., West Point, Miss.; J. M. Jenkins, North Manches-ter, Ind.

No. 144.

1. Q-R 3	R x P, mate
2. R x R	
.....	Q-K R 3, mate
1. R x R	
.....	Q-R 8, mate
1. B any	
.....	Q x B, mate
1. Kt P any	
.....	Q-B 5, mate
1. P-B 5	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., Profs. Schmitt and Hertzberg, F. H. Johnston, Dr. Frick, W. R. Coumbe, W. G. Donnan, Mr. and Mrs. Streed, A. S. Rachal, Charles Porter, J. E. S.; John W. Barnhart, Jr., Logan, Ia.; S. T. Thompson, Tarpon Springs, Fla.; C. M. de Bourdon, W. Hoboken, N. J.

Will S. Calhoun and Gay M. Hamilton, Cambridge, Ill., found the correct solution of 139 and 141.

Chess-Nuts.

At the International Tournament to be held in Nuremberg, four first prizes will be offered, — \$750, \$500, \$375, \$250.

Several correspondents have written for information concerning Lasker's book, "Common Sense in Chess." The book has been ready for some time. It can be obtained through this department.

The announcement is made that an American edition of "The Book of the Hastings Tourney" is to be published this fall, to be in all respects equal to the English edition. Also, a reprint of Mason's "Principles of Chess."

The "Japs" play Shogi or Sho-ye, which is something like Chess, with forty pieces, upon a board of eighty-one squares (i.e., 9 x 9). The object of the game is the same as in Chess, to capture or kill the *Ou* or King. The game has been played in Japan for many centuries. The Shogi-champion of the world is Gonsaku Inagawa, of Tokyo.

We clip this from the *Detroit Free Press*: "Are you a Chess-player?" asked the landlord of a prospective tenant. "I much prefer to have my houses occupied by Chess-players."

"No, I am not a Chess-player, and I can't account for such a singular preference."

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Current Events.

Monday, May 25.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill is passed by the Senate; the appropriations made by the House are about doubled. . . . The United States Supreme Court hands down decisions upholding

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Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

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William O. Thompson, Tenth St., and Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

James G. Young, Hall B'dg, Ninth and Walnut Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Harry Emmons, Law Building, Ninth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.

George E. Dickson, 329 "The Rookery," Chicago.

John Moffitt, 911 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

John H. Taff, 27 School St., Boston, Mass.

Sam'l J. MacDonald, 11 Pine St., New York (also member Bar of New Jersey).

Fillius & Davis, Cooper Block, Denver, Colo.

Chas. E. Bond, 260-265 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

Nathan R. Park, 28 Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. C. Hughes, City Nat. Bank Bldg., Canton, Ohio.

Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, North Dakota.

Henry P. Karch, New Strome Building, Millersburg, Ohio.

Harris & Lafferty, Perry, Oklahoma.

Boynton & Smith, Kingfisher Bank Building, Kingfisher, Oklahoma.

G. R. Coffin, 702 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.

Thomas & Collingwood, 311-314 Hollister Block, Lansing, Mich.

George P. Goff, "Strathmore House," 207 Larkin St., San Francisco, Cal.

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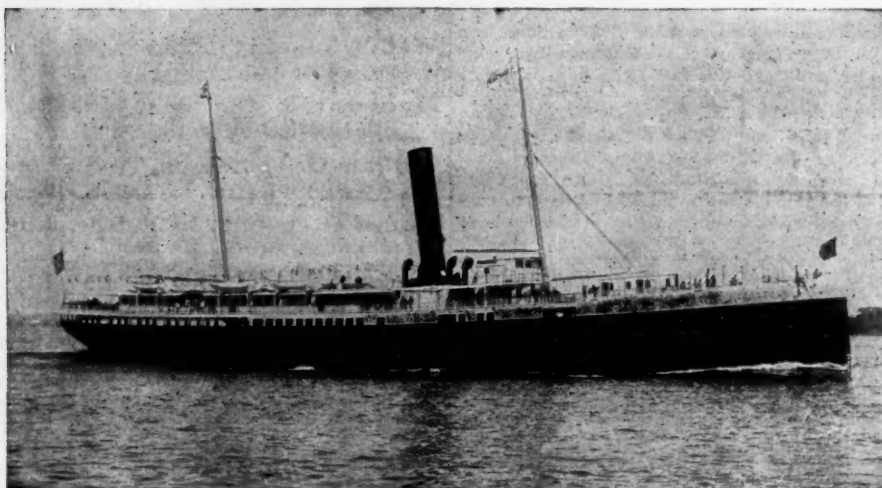
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the validity of the sugar bounty appropriations by Congress, and that the *Horsa's* captain was a filibuster. . . . Fifty or more people lose their lives in Iowa and Illinois by tornados. . . . The convention of National Reformers meets in Pittsburgh and effects an organization. The platform favors a union of the reform forces of the country and the free or equal coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Preparations for the coronation are completed in Moscow. . . . A Spanish force marching on Cubitas, the seat of the insurgent Government in Cuba, is reported defeated, with heavy loss.

Tuesday, May 26.

The House passes the bill repealing the free alcohol section of the Wilson tariff law by a vote of 165 to 69. . . . The Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., decides that the Raines Liquor Tax Law is constitutional. . . . Secretary Olney receives information that the Spanish Government has modified General Weyler's tobacco edict in accordance with this Government's request.

Czar Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia, is crowned in the Cathedral of the Assumption, in the Kremlin, at Moscow. . . . Maceo's camp near Consolacion, Pinar del Rio, is routed by Spanish under General Valdez.

Wednesday, May 27.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill providing for the payment of French spoliation and war claims under the Bowman Act, amounting to about \$2,000,000. . . . The seventh national convention of the Prohibition Party is called to order by National Chairman Dickie, at Pittsburg, Pa. . . . A tornado strikes St. Louis, and East St. Louis, Mo., causing terrible destruction to property. Reports place the loss of life at more than a thousand. . . . The Democrats of Vermont hold a State convention and declare in favor of sound money and a tariff for revenue only.

The Czar and Czarina receive the congratulations of Russian functionaries in the hall of St. Andrew, in the Kremlin palace. . . . Havana cigar manufacturers protest against being made to carry out their present contracts with merchants of the United States. . . . A large force of Matabeles are defeated with severe loss by Captain Plumer, near Bulawayo.

Thursday, May 28.

A resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to send aid to the people of St. Louis passes in both houses of Congress. . . . The Prohibition convention at Pittsburg, Pa., nominates Joshua Levering, of Maryland, for President, and Hale Johnson, of Illinois, for Vice-President. A sin-

gle-plank platform, prohibition, is adopted. . . . The concluding session of the Methodist General Conference is held in Cleveland, Ohio. . . . Judge Wheeler, in the United States District Court in New York, hands down a decision upholding the Joint Traffic Association's agreement.

The Czar receives the congratulations of foreign envoys in the Throne Room of the Kremlin palace.

Friday, May 29.

The bill to repeal the free alcohol section of the existing tariff law is passed in the Senate. . . . The President approves the Legislature, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and vetoes the River and Harbor bill. . . . The number of victims of the great storm in and around St. Louis is estimated at 600 dead and 1,300 persons injured.

It is reported from Havana that another large filibustering expedition has landed on the coast of Santa Clara, and that General Maceo is wounded.

Saturday, May 30.

The Socialistic Labor Party holds its State convention in Chicago. . . . A tornado strikes Seneca, Mo., causing the loss of twenty lives. . . . The work of repair in the storm-swept district at St. Louis goes vigorously on; the relief fund now exceeds \$50,000. . . . Reports from Honolulu, Hawaii, state that Kate Field died on May 19.

Thousands of people are trampled to death and thousands wounded in a panic at Moscow on a plain where a feast was prepared for 300,000 people in celebration of the Czar's coronation. . . . The release of all the members of the Reform Committee, with the exception of Rhodes, Hammond, Farrar, and Phillips, the leaders, who were originally condemned to death, causes widespread rejoicing in the Transvaal.

Sunday, May 31.

Senator Allison expresses his belief that Congress would be able to adjourn on Saturday next.

The liberated Pretoria prisoners call on President Krüger to thank him for their release. . . . It is officially announced in Moscow that 1,138 persons had perished in the Hodynky Plain disaster. . . . Small-pox is raging in Morro Castle, Havana.

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